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SECRETARY

ROBT M. HOPKINS
BIBLE SCHOOL SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCTOBER 14-19, 1919

American Christian Missionary Society

Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

AUXILIARIES
BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION
DEPARTMENT OF BIBLE SCHOOLS
COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SERVICE
AND RURAL CHURCH
COMMISSION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION
STATE, PROVINCIAL AND CITY
BOARDS

September 2, 1919.

\$125,000

FOR AMERICAN MISSIONS

From the Churches this Year

**THE FUTURE DEPENDS
ON YOU**

Mr. Kirby Page,
611 Fairview Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Brother Page:

Your letter of August 27, with manuscript entitled "The Disciples of Christ and The City", was received last Saturday and immediately turned over to Brother W. R. Warren for publication in the WORLD CALL. Brother Warren thinks it can be used in the near future.

I thank you for sending this. It shows careful study of the facts. It is well written, and your diagram is arresting and illuminating.

We are happy to know that you are coming to the National Convention. Meanwhile I may see you in New York next Friday.

With sincere regards,

Very cordially yours,

F. W. Burnham

President.

Sept 2, 1918

Dear Mother:

The babies are both well now and Billy is up and around again but will not be able to go to work for a week or two. Plennie and dad had to take a couple of days off and take some medicine also, but are all right now.

Today is Mary's birthday, a year old today. Today is also our fourth anniversary. It hardly seems possible that we have been married that long until we think of the children. However they are pretty apt to keep them-

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selves uppermost in one's mind. They seem to have a way of staying on top and reminding one of their presence. Mary is always sticking her little face up to be kissed, and Kirby is never far away.

Leek called up Saturday to ask when I would leave and say he would come over some evening before I got away.

Billy has not learned to run the car yet, will learn tomorrow or day after, and is so cranky would not let anyone else learn first, so I guess my brother's car will do me just about as much

good as my brother-in-law's ear.
Oh well, I should worry. I
have gotten along all right so
far, guess I can get along
hereafter.

The folks are starting a fall
garden and I am starting my
sewing.

Am very anxious to get
started on my trip and get
it over with.

With all kinds of love,

Yours
Alma.

Sept. 2-1918,

Sweetheart,

Do you know what today is?
One year ago today? Four years
ago today? I'm glad we shall
get together again - this month.

It is our month. We have been
away from each other just half
of our married life, but I am
sure we have gained much by
the separation and the years
we shall have together in
the future should be all
the happier and hold more of
real service and joy for both.
I am not sorry it has happened
this way, but I hope we may
have a few years together now

without the long separations. We have ~~for~~ been rather fortunate in the last four years and Dad has given us much valuable experience and many blessings. I only hope we shall use all wisely. We shall try.

Both the babies are well again and Billy is up and around. Johnnie and Dad both had to take a couple of days off and take medicine last week, and I hope our hospital work is finished for a while. The bill for the babies is 6.50. I went over after the medicine once or twice and also Doc. gave some when he was here to see Billy.

It is much cheaper than it would have been if he had not have had to come to the house anyway.

Am trying to sew a little today but it is not going well with me. For some reason or other I am not as strong as I should be. However I hope I can get enough done to enable me to make the trip decently.

Lesk called up Saturday evening and wanted to know when I was leaving and said he would come over one evening before I left.

Billy's car has never had

his car out of the yard yet. It seems my brother's car has not done me any more good than my brother-in-law's car. Oh well, I should worry. I guess I can survive without their car rides. I have gotten along so far. I am so anxious to get started on my way, and get the trip over with. I shall go to town tomorrow morning and see about the ticket and routing, etc.

With all kinds of love,

Always yours
affectionately
Alma.

September 2nd, 1918.

Dear little Wife:

My thoughts are with you constantly today and I only wish that we might be together on this happy day. In one way it seems only yesterday that we were standing before Brother Lockhart in the old Central Church. I can remember as if it were only this morning how I kissed you even before he could say the concluding prayer. What happy days we have had since then and what still happier days are before us! How graciously the good Father has blessed us and how eager He is to give us far greater blessings! Oh that our lives may be so fully consecrated that we may be worthy to receive mighty power from Him!

You will be glad to know that we had another confession yesterday morning, making 23 additions in nine weeks. I spoke to them in the morning about "An Earnest, Seeking God", and in the evening on Christ's gift of "Happiness". A strange man, poorly dressed, without a collar, slipped into one of the back seats at the evening service. Just before I finished the sermon he got up and went out. One of the deacons who was near the door slipped out with him. The poor fellow broke down and sobbed like a baby, told Mr. Saeger that this was the first time he had been to church for more than twenty years, that he was simply so overcome that he could not remain through the service. He promised to come to the church again and let some of us talk with him. I am so sorry that I did not have an opportunity to speak with him personally. I am confident, however, that he will be back again. We had a day of real blessing. We are looking forward to an unusually powerful meeting on Tuesday night. I know that you will be with us in earnest prayer.

After looking the ground over thoroughly, I have rented the apartment on the second floor of the building in which Mr. Saeger lives. It is 611 Fairview Avenue, Brooklyn. It is only two short blocks from the church and less than five minutes walk to the elevated station. Apartments are exceedingly scarce and hard to get in that part of the city and I feel that we were most fortunate indeed to secure this one. Within a few hours after I had rented it three other parties were willing to pay a higher rent in order to get it. We are to pay \$18 a month for the five rooms and bath, including water. Our light and fuel bill ought not to amount to more than \$8 a month, so we will be well under \$30 for rent. There are no furnaces in the houses in that part of the city. Everybody uses coal and oil stoves. We can use the gas ~~the~~ range in the kitchen to heat that part of the house, can have a coal stove in the parlor and one or more oil heaters for the bedrooms. The second floor is much the warmest floor, so we ought to get along all O. K. so far as heat is concerned.

The five rooms come in a row one after the other, as per the enclosed diagram. They are larger than most of the rooms in this section and are unusually light, each room having at least one window. The bath room opens off the kitchen and is for our exclusive use. There is a good sink and china closet in the kitchen. The kitchen is as large as you would desire. I do not recall

whether it has two windows or only one. The dining room is of good size, with a china closet and a clothes closet. Both of the bed rooms are of good size, and one of them is unusually large, having two large closets. The parlor is of good size. There are windows with Florentine glass between each of the rooms. When the doors are open and these windows open there is excellent ventilation through the rooms. When the doors and windows are closed each room is private and shut off from the others. There are two entrances from the hall, one into the dining room and one into the parlor. We are fortunate in having two families who are members of the church in with us. The Algeirs are on the same floor with us. I baptized two of the girls a short time ago. The Saeger's are directly above us. On the whole I am exceedingly well pleased with the place.

I am beginning to pick up a little furniture. I secured an excellent extension dining table for \$3.50. It would have cost \$12 or \$15 at a store. I got two good rocking chairs for \$5.00. I am going around to some of the second hand stores soon. I shall get a new gas range and new beds. My present thought is that the smaller of the bed rooms, next to the dining room, should be fixed up as my study; with a desk, bookcase, typewriter table and couch bed; and that in the large bedroom we should have a double bed for you and Kirby, Jr., and a crib for Mary. This would enable me to stay up late without disturbing you.

You will be glad to know that DeMerritt has succeeded in getting in as Boys' Secretary at the Greenpoint Branch, at a salary of \$1200 a year. He and his wife are overjoyed at this. Bonnington, the Physical Director of the same branch, is the new chairman of the church board, and a deacon in the church. His wife is a deaconess also.

I hope you received the check which I enclosed in a former letter. Be sure to have your Pullman reserved all the way through to New York. It may be necessary for you to wire the money to Washington for the berth from Washington to New York. The Southern Pacific agent can attend to this for you. I am somewhat afraid that you may have to change both at New Orleans and Washington. If you find that this is so it might pay you to consider coming by the I & G N to St. Louis and the Pennsylvania on to New York. By coming this way you would have only one change and I think it would be just as quick or a little quicker. The southern route would be new territory for you, however.

You cannot come too soon to suit me. I am all ready for you now and can hardly wait for you to arrive. Mr. Eddy is expected to return at the end of this week and Columbia begins on the 25th.

With very much love and many kisses for you and the little darlings.

Ever yours most affectionately,

Kirby

September 2nd, 1918.

Dear little Wife:

My thoughts are with you constantly today and I only wish that we might be together on this happy day. In one way it seems only yesterday that we were standing before Brother Lockhart in the old Central Church. I can remember as if it were only this morning how I kissed you even before he could say the concluding prayer. What happy days we have had since then and what still happier days are before us! How graciously the good Father has blessed us and how eager He is to give us far greater blessings! Oh that our lives may be so fully consecrated that we may be worthy to receive mighty power from Him!

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You cannot come too soon to suit me. I am all ready for you now and can hardly wait for you to arrive. Mr. Eddy is expected to return at the end of this week and Columbia begins on the 25th.

With very much love and many kisses for you and the little darlings.

Ever yours most affectionately,

Kirby

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



HEADQUARTERS: 347 MADISON AVENUE
CORNER OF 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

September 2, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

Today is our wedding anniversary. I can hardly realize that Alma and I have been married four years. They have surely been happy months, with not a single unhappy day in them. She is dear, sweet little wife. I am eagerly awaiting their arrival. I have rented an apartment for \$18 which would cost \$60 or \$70 in New York. Rents are very much cheaper in the part of Brooklyn where we are to live. In order to save the time of rewriting the description of the rooms, I enclose a letter I have just sent to Alma. I know you will be interested in the details.

I have received your card telling of the new postal regulations for soldier's mail. I am writing to Perry often and am praying for him daily. I am confident that all is well with him. All news points to an early peace now.

I hope all goes well with you. Write as often as you can, as I am always keenly interested in receiving your letters.

With much love, dear mother,

Your own boy,

Kirby



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

"WITH THE COLORS"



Sept 11 - 1918.

My Dear Alma! -

Your good letter of July 26th received
a.k. and glad to hear from you.

Had one from Mother, Kirby, Johnnie &
Effie yesterday - Sure glad to hear from everyone.

First letters I have had from Johnnie
& Effie. Am well and all a.k.

Very little we can write. & tell
we have moved from our last location
and now are at — 77 — well you
will have to guess. Understand 77?

Sorry to hear of Billie's & Mr M-
accidents but hope they are alright
by now. Yes we are ready for what
you mentioned & will sure do my best.

Glad to hear you & Kirby are going
to settle down for awhile - Lets hope
it is for good. Sure will stop off
and see you when I return - If I
am permitted to be one of the lucky ones.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

"WITH THE COLORS"



"Two"

The reports we get now are all very good & have hopes it will not take as long as you mentioned.

Weather beginning to get cold at nights now - & will be worse of course later on - That's what I dread.

Hope alls well now - Kiss the children for me & Tell the boy Uncle Pep sure get the Dutch.

Hello & Best Wishes to all,
More soon - Keep me posted,

Love to my Sis,

Your Bro,

(Corporal) Perry L Page

Co. A - 3rd M. B. Bn.

American E. F.

W. K. S. Ingerton
2nd Lt. Infantry

P.S. Please Excuse Writing & Errors.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

"WITH THE COLORS"



Sept 4-18

Dear Bro, -

Just a line today, all well
& feeling fine - your letter came
yesterday - also one from Alma, Johnnie
Mother & one from my honey.

We are now up here ready
for business & guess we will
have lots of customers - Ha-Ha

Glad to hear you & Alma are
going to be together - Stay with it.

Weather getting cool already, guess
you know how it is over here
this time of the year - Will sure
have lots of notes to compare.

More soon - Keep me posted.

Love & Best Wishes,

Your Bro,

(Corporal) Perry L Page

Co A - 344 M. S. Bn.

at Ft. Lytle
2nd Lt. Rafael

American E. F.

Sept. 10, 1918.

Dear Mother

We are all doing very nicely now and are busy preparing to get away. Have my ticket paid for so can be sure to get good Pullman reservation. Will leave the night of the 15th and arrive in New York the morning of the 18th. Our address will be 611 Fairview Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y. Will be able to get enough clothes made to have new ones for three or four days. Will only be on the train two days. Am anxious to get there and get into the game.

The Kiddies are just about

2

as lively as they possibly can be and not have fits, but they almost give me fits some times when they get to cutting up. They are dears, all right.

Johnnie had a short letter and a greeting from Perry yesterday. First thing we know I shall be getting jealous, but guess I should speed up my letters more.

Take care of yourself and enjoy your tomatoes, but guess you will miss the sugar a bit. Am taking a little sugar with me to get a start.

With lots and lots of love,
Yours affectionately
Alma.

P.S. Sorry to say that
it was not me that sent the
electric lantern. Sent a
tray and scroll picture that
Kirby said save for your
birthday.

September 5, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

You will be interested to have a report of the Annual Meeting of the Church which was held on Tuesday night and of the prayer meeting which we had last night. For a number of weeks we have been planning and preparing for the annual meeting and election of officers. We had a splendid proportion of our members present and also the President, Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Disciples' Missionary Union of New York, which body renders financial assistance to the church. After the Scripture reading and prayer, I spoke for nearly a half hour on "Doing the Impossible". You will remember that I told you that the DMU were preparing to close up the church last January (1917) when I was sent out to supply for a few Sundays until decent funeral arrangements for the church could be made. The church had been struggling along for eight or nine years and had so run down that there were only seven active members when I appeared on the scene; there were five adults present for my first sermon. In my talk I held before them the ideal of a church with not less than 300 members within three years, with a new church building, 100 at prayer meeting each week, 300 in the Sunday School, with homes changed, with family prayers and Bible study, with the sick visited, the sorrowful comforted, the needed helped. The ideal which I held before them was nothing less than a church with power enough to change the whole community. And more than that that we should definitely expect to send young men and women into the ministry and missionary work from this church, thus extending our influence to the corners of the globe. Impossible! Impossible! "With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible." I then tried to show them that all through the centuries Christ has been calling upon men to do the impossible. He commanded Peter to walk on the water; He sent Paul single-handed against the corrupt city of Corinth; He sent David Brainerd to Christianize the wild Indians of New England; David Livingstone against the whole of the Dark Continent; Robert Morrison against the three hundred and fifty millions of China. Impossible! Impossible! But through the centuries God has achieved the impossible through surrendered and consecrated lives. If God could and did do the impossible in Corinth, in Africa, in China, why cannot he not achieve the impossible in Brooklyn? I then made an earnest plea that we "expect great things from God and attempt great things for God"; that we set ourselves to do nothing less than the impossible!

We then proceeded to the election of officers and the division of the activities of the church, giving each member of the church a definite and specific task to do. It was most inspiring to see the way in which the members have responded and the spirit in which they are beginning the enlarged program. We had most helpful words of greeting from the representatives of the DMU, and altogether the evening was in many ways the most profitable we have ever had. God surely answered our prayers.

That there is a new spirit of faith and enthusiasm in the church was manifested in the prayer meeting last night. I outlined to them the plan which had formulated itself in my own mind with regard to the work of the church during the next four months. I suggested to them that we plan for and definitely expect nothing less than a real revival of religion in that community. I explained to them that by a revival of religion I did not have reference to a spasmodic or frenzied fervor, but rather to a real turning to God on the part of the residents of that community, a steady inflow into the church each week, with changed lives and homes, with a new spiritual enthusiasm - a real revival of religion. I suggested that we set before ourselves a definite goal for these four months and that we direct our constant energy to the bringing about of a true revival of religion. I have planned the following sixteen themes as "Corner-Stones of a Revival of Religion" for our earnest and prayerful consideration during the sixteen Wednesday nights between now and Christmas. I urged that this far in advance we definitely set aside the entire week beginning with Christmas night and ending New Year's night for a "Special Week of Evangelism", during which week we should expect every member of the church to devote practically of his time to seeking to win others to Christ's service. The "Corner-Stones" are as follows: Attempting the Impossible, Purified Witnesses, Vitalized Witnesses, Unified Witnesses, Vision of God, Vision of Man, Realization of Power of Sin, Vision of Cross of Christ, Expectant Faith, Prevailing Prayer, The Living Book, Simplicity of Appeal, Enthusiastic Personal Effort, Sympathetic Personal Effort, Persistent Personal Effort, Conservation of Decisions, and on December 25th the "Special Week of Evangelism" begins.

Last night at prayer meeting I asked the members of the church to set a goal for these four months. After a lively discussion, some suggested 50 new members during this time, others 60 and it was finally decided that since we now have 82 members we should have 82 new members received into the church during the months of September, October, November and December as our goal - "Each One Win One" is to be our slogan. Our membership on July 1st was 59. If we succeed in the present campaign, as I have absolutely no doubt whatever that we will, it will mean an increase from 59 to 141 within six months. In Brooklyn! Impossible! Impossible! "With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible." And we are depending entirely upon Him for the victory. Surely such a task as this is worthy of our complete surrender and utmost sacrifice in prayer and in life. I know that you will spend much time in prayer for us and for the success of this undertaking.

I am definitely counting upon each member of the church to do his share in this campaign. With the full course I expect to take at Columbia, I am to have an exceedingly heavy schedule during these months. But this is one of the joys of life, to go to the limit for His sake! I shall take regularly ~~physical~~ exercise in the handball court at Columbia and shall reserve sufficient time for sleep. With Alma to take care of me, I am looking forward to these months with the greatest possible eagerness.

With very much love, dear mother of mine,

Kirby

September 5, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

You will be interested to have a report of the Annual Meeting of the Church which was held on Tuesday night and of the prayer meeting which we had last night. For a number of weeks we have been planning and preparing for the annual meeting and election of officers. We had a splendid proportion of our members present and also the President, Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Disciples' Missionary Union of New York, which body renders financial assistance to the church. After the Scripture reading and prayer, I spoke for nearly a half hour on "Doing the Impossible". You will remember that I told you that the DMU were preparing to close up the church last January (1917) when I was sent out to supply for a few Sundays until decent funeral arrangements for the church could be made. The church had been struggling along for eight or nine years and had so run down that there were only seven active members when I appeared on the scene; there were five adults present for my first sermon. In my talk I held before them the ideal of a church with not less than 300 members within three years, with a new church building, 100 at prayer meeting each week, 300 in the Sunday School, with homes changed, with family prayers and Bible study, with the sick visited, the sorrowful comforted, the needed helped. The ideal which I held before them was nothing less than a church with power enough to change the whole community. And more than that that we should definitely expect to send young men and women into the ministry and missionary work from this church, thus extending our influence to the corners of the globe. Impossible! Impossible! "With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible." I then tried to show them that all through the centuries Christ has been calling upon men to do the impossible. He commanded Peter to walk on the water; He sent Paul single-handed against the corrupt city of Corinth; He sent David Brainerd to Christianize the wild Indians of New England; David Livingstone against the whole of the Dark Continent; Robert Morrison against the three hundred and fifty millions of China. Impossible! Impossible! But through the centuries God has achieved the impossible through surrendered and consecrated lives. If God could and did do the impossible in Corinth, in Africa, in China, why cannot he not achieve the impossible in Brooklyn? I then made an earnest plea that we "expect great things from God and attempt great things for God"; that we set ourselves to do nothing less than the impossible!

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September 9, 1918.

Dear Harold:

I have learned through Roger Baldwin a brief word as to your change of program. I am exceedingly anxious to get the details. You have been daily in my thoughts and prayers and I am keenly interested in the outcome of your struggle. As Max would say, I am with you "to a cinder". No doubt we shall be receiving fuller word from you soon. I do hope that you are gradually regaining your strength and that your health has not been permanently injured. Max is taking a little vacation with some friends in Canada, as you doubtless know.

While you have been having such a terrific battle, I have been having altogether too easy a time of it. The work at the church has gone forward in a way that is most encouraging. Not a single week of the past ten has passed without seeing additions to the church. I am sure that your prayers have helped. Alma and the babies are coming up very shortly now and I am busy getting a place ready for them. In a couple of weeks I shall begin my work at Columbia. We are looking forward to a happy and profitable year together.

Mr. Eddy returned on Saturday after a swing around the circuit in England and France. I have had only a few minutes with him, so do not know many details as yet. Everybody around here is tied up with preliminary preparations for the Big Financial Drive.

If there is ever anything I can do to help you, you know how eagerly I would respond. I am doing the only thing that I know of, I am praying with earnestness that God's will may be done in your life. I have not forgotten Evan; he also is much in my thought and prayer. Be sure to give him my very best.

With warmest affection, dear old fellow,

As ever yours,

September 10, 1918.

Dearest:

You will be glad to know that we had another addition to the church yesterday, with two very profitable services together. I have had an opportunity to meet with most of the newly appointed committees and things are coming along in good shape.

Mr. Saeger has secured a place in one of the branches of the Naval Y M C A in Brooklyn at a salary of \$1200. I am going with Mr. Webber this week to see about placing him in that work also. It is likely that Miss Smaw will soon take up work in the office of the Foreign Department. So you see we are getting quite a Y M C A representation.

DeMerritt has tipped me off that the church folks are going to purchase for us the kitchen utensils, dishes, table linens and bed linens. He and I have made one round of the second hand stores and are going again soon. The rooms are being repainted and will be ready within a very few days. We hope to have things in good shape when you arrive.

Mr. Eddy returned on Saturday evening. I have had only a brief visit with him as yet. Will write more soon.

Most lovingly yours husband,

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

~~124 East 28th Street, New York.~~
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE
1200 VANDERBILT

September 10, 1918.

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You will be glad to know that we had another addition to the church yesterday, with two very profitable services together. I have had an opportunity to meet with most of the newly appointed committees and things are coming along in good shape.

Mr. Saeger has secured a place in one of the branches of the Naval Y M C A in Brooklyn at a salary of \$1200. I am going with Mr. Webber this week to see about placing him in that work also. It is likely that Miss Smaw will soon take up work in the office of the Foreign Department. So you see we are getting quite a Y M C A representation.

DeMerritt has tipped me off that the church folks are going to purchase for us the kitchen utensils, dishes, table linens and bed linens. He and I have made one round of the second hand stores and are going again soon. The rooms are being repainted and will be ready within a very few days. We hope to have things in good shape when you arrive.

Mr. Eddy returned on Saturday evening. I have had only a brief visit with him as yet. Will write more soon.

Most lovingly yours husband,

Kirby

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

~~124 East 28th Street, New York.~~
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE
1200 VANDERBILT

September 12, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

I have received word from Alma that she is due to arrive in New York on Wednesday morning, the 18th. You may be sure there will be one grand old celebration in this burg on that day. The rooms are freshly painted and papered and look real "scrumptious". I picked up a lot of mighty good furniture at the second hand store this morning at very reasonable prices. I am going out again in the morning and hope to get the rest of the essential things. Every now and then I hear a rumor that leads me to believe that the church folks are preparing a real surprise for us. They are certainly a fine lot of folks and will do everything they can for us. We shall write you details a little later.

Did I tell you that I have received two good letters from Perry? He seems to be well satisfied with the life. Mr. Eddy is just back and reports that there has been an enormous improvement in the moral conditions of the soldiers, that there is little drinking and little vice. This is most encouraging.

On Saturday I go to New Haven, Conn., for two talks before a group of college men, returning in time for the evening service on Sunday. Will write more soon. I am so happy I can hardly hold myself!

Ever lovingly yours,

Kirby

September 16, 1918.

Dear Hermann:

I want to take this means of thanking you most heartily for the privilege of being with your group on Saturday and Sunday. My only regret is that my own contribution was so negligible. I have a keen feeling that I failed to do what you had hoped would be possible. I shall be interested in keeping in touch with your work throughout the coming year. Please give my warmest regards to the fellows.

Ever yours,

Hermann Lum, Esq.,
Y. M. C. A.,
Middletown, Conn.

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The Young Men's Christian Association

Wesleyan University

Middletown, Connecticut

OFFICE: ROOM 1, EAST HALL

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"WAR EMERGENCY COMMITTEE"

September 18, 1918.

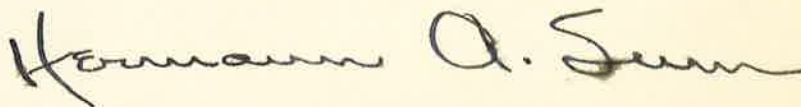
Mr. Kirby Page,
 347 Madison Ave.,
 New York City.

Dear Kirby:-

You are not the proper person to judge concerning whether you got under the hides of the fellows. You were up against a bunch of green fellows and I personally know that what you had to say really sunk in. Next Sunday we meet again to check up on the personal work that we have done since our meeting last Sunday. After that meeting ~~and~~ I'll write you.

Thank you very much for coming. You put things in a convincing manner and got down to our fundamental weaknesses. After all that is all a man can do and it lies with the individual as to whether or not he acts on the truth as he sees it.

Faithfully yours,



J. FRIEDENTHAL, SUPT.

TEXAS HEBREW SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 1086

"PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM: THEY SHALL PROSPER THAT LOVE THEE"—PS. 122:6

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 9-18-18.

Dear Mother:

We are glad you are well and sorry to hear that Mr. Murry had hurt himself in the fall. Hope he is recovered and in good shape again. There has not been much to tell and I have been worried over business conditions and have not felt like writing. We will either have to get on 100% war work or shut down as we will not be permitted to get power, labor, or material for ordinary work. We are now figuring on two things. One is to go into the business of getting out sash, doors and general millwork for ships that are being built in the Houston Ship Channel. The other is to trade the mill for a big farm somewhere and go into raising peanuts on a large scale, together with water-melons, cantaloupes, and sweet potatoes, coupled with some hogs. We ought to know in a few days and I will write you as soon as we know definitely. The farm is 14 miles from town and should we get it I would live where we are and come and go in a Ford car, let man live on place in shack to take care of live stock, etc. I do not wish to bury Norma on a farm, too much drudgery work, and besides it would break up our Bible classes. Pray for us that the will of the Lord may be done throughout.

Alma and the babies left Sunday to join Kirby. We saw them Saturday afternoon and told them good-bye. Both children have been sick and are looking thin and Alma is worn with the care. She was all anticipation though and as bright as a dollar over their prospects. She sure banks on Kirby being "it."

George Sullivan, Ivy's husband, enlisted in the navy and left Monday morning for Gulfport, Miss. to take up his work. Sister has rented out all of her rooms except one and will live in that. Later she may take up office work if she gets too lonesome and needs employment. Arthur Zieten, my office helper, will leave on the first of October to take up farm work. He has deferred classification and by getting on farm may be able to remain there. The Bible classes are thrilling indeed. We love you and talk of you often. Excuse long gaps between letters and I may be able to do better some time. May God bless you both. We pray for Perry.

Yours, *Leah & Norma*

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association.

~~124 East 28th Street, New York.~~
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE
1200 VANDERBILT

September 18, 1918

Dearest Mother:

Alma and the darlings arrived all right this morning. They stood the trip much better than all of us had anticipated. The babies were unusually good and Alma slept well each night. I spent the morning with them and then came over to the office for an hour this afternoon. I am just about to leave now for home. I cannot begin to tell you how happy we are to be together again.

The folks at the church helped me a great deal and we had the house all ready when Alma arrived. I have spent about \$275 for furniture and more than \$100 worth has been given to us, so we have the rooms in tip top shape. We are going to be more than comfortable. I wish that you could drop in on us. Your quilt and the \$5 bill arrived yesterday. We deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness. Alma will be writing you details about the house within a day or two.

Kirby remembered me all right and I have already made friends with Miss Mary, bless their little hearts. What happy times we shall have together. More very soon.

With very much love,

Ever yours,

611 Fairview Ave
Brooklyn

Kirby

Somewhere in France -

Sept 20, 1918.

Dear Kirby & Alma:-

Going to write you both at
the same time from now on - Alma's
letter received yesterday - sure glad to
hear from her again - received nine
altogether - Mother, Dad - Johnnie, Effie etc.

We are now at the front
have been for several weeks,
also have been over the Top
twice already. Believe me it
is not what I would like to
have it - I have seen three machines
burn fire - Gas - Artillery etc -
& it sure does get a fellows
nerve. of course we had a
few wounded - gassed & missing
but that is bound to happen

- Three -

our best & trying to do
right & live a clean
Christian life. Believe me
as you know Kirby, if
this would not change a
man - why nothing will.

Success - why sure
we are still giving it.
to love & running in help.

If it could only end
& stop all of this
suffering & bloodshed.

Sure you two & Babie
are happy now - well you
should be - Hope all
will & Every body happy

"Two"

Myself I sure had a narrow
escape - Got hit on the leg
just above the knee with a
small piece of Shrapnel - Gassed
& knocked across the road by
the effects of the Shell - But
just bruised my leg some
& scared me up quite
a bit - However am all
right & going - No - I never
went to the Hospital.

Sure have lots to be
thankful for - & Believe
me I am - & certainly
do pray & ask God
for his help & Protection.
We are all doing

four -

Writing this on my knee
out in the woods so excuse
errors, etc. I will write more
soon - Love & Best Wishes,

your Bro,
(Corporal) Perry L. Page
Co. A. 3rd M.D. Bn.

Amenim E. F.

Tell Alma she should have
received quite a few letters
from me while she was
in Houston. Don't know
what it was they cut out
of my letters. Write often
whether I do or not

P. L.

EXECUTIVES:

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1 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

O. L. HULL, SECRETARY
1391 CLINTON AVENUE N. Y.
PHONE TREMONT 5509

DISCIPLES MISSIONARY UNION (Inc.)

of

GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Organized June 24, 1897
Re-incorporated Nov. 20, 1908

AFFILIATED CHURCHES:

CENTRAL—MANHATTAN
STERLING PLACE—BROOKLYN
FLATBUSH—BROOKLYN
EAST ORANGE—NEW JERSEY
169TH STREET—BRONX
GREENPOINT—BROOKLYN
RIDGEWOOD HEIGHTS—BROOKLYN
BOROUGH PARK—BROOKLYN
EDGEWATER—NEW JERSEY
MARINER'S HARBOR—STATEN ISLAND
RUSSIAN—MANHATTAN

Sept 29, 18

My Dear Bro Page:

I have tried to reach you
by telephone but the line is always "busy".

I wanted to ask you if Oct 2nd would be
as suitable to you to speak here as Sept 25th.

Our people have been so slow in returning
to the city, especially those that I want
to hear your message. I am anxious for
our leaders to get your message and four or
five of them will be absent next week yet.

If I may change this date I will
be glad to announce it and would
appreciate an early reply.

Rejoicing in all your
work, I am

Sincerely yours

David H. H. H.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



HEADQUARTERS: 347, MADISON AVENUE
CORNER OF 45TH STREET
NEW YORK.

September 24, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

We have been having a perfectly glorious time since I wrote you last. I have spent most of the time at home and am now actually known to all members of my family!! Mary was rather afraid of me for a day or two but we are on intimate terms now. Kirby remembered me all right and we have had some good times together.

The church folks have given Alma a royal welcome and we are anticipating a very happy time. The house is well furnished throughout and we are more than comfortable. We have received definite word that my salary from September 1st is to be \$125 a month, or \$1500 a year, and I am to take full work at Columbia, beginning tomorrow.

We are having the Church Cabinet, that is all officers of the Church and chairmen of committees, about 18 in number, at our home this evening. We shall write you details about this later. There was another addition on Sunday, making twelve weeks without a break.

Alma will be writing you today or tomorrow. We think of and pray for you daily, mother dear.

Ever lovingly yours,

Kirby

[n.d.]
[Sept, 1918]

611 Fairview Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear old Harold:

I have not heard from you for a long time but I quite understand the reason for your not writing. I have had an occasional word about you and your plans but am eager to get the latest information. I know that you will write the moment you find it possible to do so. I do hope that you are rapidly regaining your strength and that you will soon be back to normal health. You may be sure that we are with you in thought and in prayer.

You will rejoice to know that Alma and the babies arrived about a week ago. We have been having a simply glorious time together, after all the months of separation. Max was out for dinner one evening and we had a most pleasant time together. We spoke of you and wished that you might be with us. You just ought to see me romping around with the children. I hardly know what to do with myself, I am so very happy in having them with me again.

I have begun my work at Columbia. I am taking full courses, one under Prof. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology; two under Prof. Tenney, Assistant Professor of Sociology; one under Professor Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation; and one under Prof. Harry Ward, in Christian Ethics. These are all splendid courses and I am looking forward to some real study during the coming months. I only wish that you might have this same privilege. I shall write you about these courses after a few weeks. I am more than pleased that we were led to come here rather than to go to Chicago. The Church work is going along in good shape. I am going to devote practically all of my evenings and Sundays to church work and the rest of the days at the university. This is going to keep me extremely busy, but that is one of the things that makes life worth while.

Alma joins me in sending love. We are eagerly anticipating having you in our home some of these days.

Ever affectionately yours,

September 24, 1918.

Dear Brother Roberts:

You will be interested to know that Mr. Eddy received a cablegram from John yesterday : "Can join you India." This means that John is willing to accept the tentative offer made by Mr. Eddy in his letter of July.

Mr. Eddy is at present out of the city and will return in a day or two. His own plans are at present very uncertain. He has been asked to come to England and take charge of the whole religious work program conducted by the British Y M C A for the British Army. If he accepts this call it will mean the postponement of his tour in India for one year. It is still very uncertain what he will decide to do. If he goes to England, I presume John could join him there. As soon as more definite information is received I will communicate with you. I am most eager for John to have the high privilege of this association with Mr. Eddy. It would mean much to him.

I am just terminating my own service with the International Committee. The two and half a years with Mr. Eddy and the past months as private secretary to Dr. John R. Mott have been months of rare privilege and opportunity. I have accepted the call of the Ridgewood Heights Church of Christ in Brooklyn, in connection with which I shall take a full course in the graduate school at Columbia, taking my major work in the Department of Sociology.

With every good wish and with personal regard,

Very cordially yours,

611 Fairview Avenue,
Brooklyn, N Y

IN REPLY REFER TO

STATE OF NEW YORK
SELECTIVE SERVICE

REFERENCE YOUR NUMBER

(BOARD STAMP HERE)

LOCAL BOARD No. 178,
P. S. No. 75,
3000 Ave. E. 11th St.,
RIDGEWOOD, L.I., N.Y.

Sept. 24th 1918.

To Whom it May Concern:--

This is to certify that the bearer,
Mr. Kirby Page, was given a certificate of Exemption by Local Board
for Harris County, Houston, Texas, and same expired on Sept. 21st,
1918. He has endeavored to secure a classification through his board
but up to date has not succeeded. His exemption was granted
due to being in the Ministry.

Local Board for Div. No.178.

William H. Hatter Chief Clk.



NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES



"WITH THE COLORS"

Somewhere Sept. 27, 1918.

My Dear Mother,

All well* and getting along good as usual, we are now here at a rest camp for a few days and believe me we were sure needing it for we were just worn out, the strain on a fellow is some, believe me and it will wear out the strongest in time.

All reports we get now are very good and it sure makes a fellow feel better. You can see by the paper what the American boys have been doing.

Had a fine letter from Edith Chestnut yesterday also one from Leak. Have seen three of the boys from Beaver Co. who left last September, over here the last few days.

Getting quite a few spoils now but dont know how many of them I will get back with, very well satisfied if I get back myself without anything at all.

I hear from Alma, Effie, Johnnie and a few more pretty often now and the letters are always welcome.

Also get my paper from Beaver to but never have changed my address so it takes them much longer to get here, Please sometime whenever you are in Beaver drop in and tell them to change it to American E.F. Thanks.

Hope all is well* and that things are good for everyone, Regards to all tell Mr. Murry to take things easy and not to go at it too hard, also yourself Mother.

More soon, Hello to all.

Love to my dear Mother,
Your boy,

Co. A. 344 M. G. Bn.
American E. F.

(Capt) Perry L. Page
OK. J. H. Wheeler
2nd Lt. USA

P.S. Dont get uneasy if letters
are not regular - Sometimes have
No chance of writing for weeks.

LOCAL BOARD

.....FOR HARRIS.....County

.....HOUSTON....., Texas

.....Sept. 28th....., 1918.
(Date)

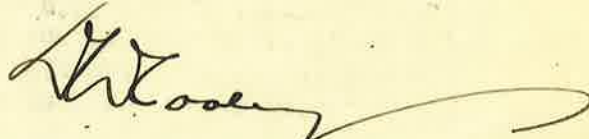
From: Local Board for Harris County,

To: Local Board for Division No. 178, Seneca Ave. &
Bleecker St., Ridgewood, L.I., N.Y.

Subject: Classification of Kirby Page.

1. Replying to your inquiry of Sept. 24th concerning Kirby Page - he is a registrant under our jurisdiction, who was placed by us with the authority of the Adjutant General in Class 5, as a minister, without being obliged to file a Questionnaire.

2. Mr. Page reached Houston, which is his home, on a trip across the continent and we endeavored in every possible way to consult his convenience, receiving the authority mentioned above later from the Adjutant General. There is no necessity for transferring his case elsewhere, as he will remain in Class 5 so long as he remains in the ministry.



Secretary, Local Board for
Harris County, Houston, Texas.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

TRENTON, MO.

Sept 28 '18

Kirby Page,
New York

Dear Bro Kirby:-

Thanks for the good word you
bring me concerning John; I felt
he would accept the place. What an
opportunity for him and we feel he
is so well fitted for it. Thanks a 1000 times
to you for your service in his behalf.
Opel will be so happy. Mary and her husband
have been with us the past two weeks. They
have gone to Fayetteville ARK. where he has
the choir of Page. We will be more
than glad to hear from you concern-
ing any word John makes we have
not heard from him for some time.
You are to be congratulated on the
part you are filling.

Sincerely

G. E. Roberts

ARMY YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
RANGOON, BURMA.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM V. ROOSA,
TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1181.



OFFICE:
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.

American Baptist Mission
Myittha, Burma.
October 1, 1918.

My dear Kirby,

I just received a letter from John this morning, telling of his possible chance of work with Mr. Eddy, and enclosed a copy of your letter to him on the matter. It reminded me quite forcibly of my negligence in writing you and I resolved to reform immediately - for once at least.

It was a great surprise to me to hear of the chance for John but I am glad to know he may get it. I remember that you spoke to him about it in November 1916 when you were in Chicago but didn't know he had considered it since. I think I can partially appreciate how great a privilege it is to be with Mr. Eddy in his work - not to mention the traveling and the opportunity for meeting Christian leaders all over the world. And of course you know what it means, though you will probably appreciate it even more in ten or fifteen years than now. I hope John

(P.T.O.)



SECRET
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
BOGWIN ROAD.

SECRETARY
WILLIAM V. ROOSA
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1181

gets it for I am sure he will make good on it, though it will mean a lot of stiff flogging for him in shorthand and typewriting. Of course he will keep me posted on further developments, ~~though~~ ^{but} I would like to hear more about it from that end of the line, also.

What are your plans? You spoke of three or four years in Chicago or Columbia. Which have you chosen and what is to be your field? I suppose you are going for a Ph.D.; and do you consider the language requirements too much time spent for the return they bring? And what of your plans for work after finishing your work at the University?

I am very anxious to get back to the U. of C. myself, but will probably be in the "if" as long as the War lasts. I was very anxious to get to France with the American troops, but the need is great for men out here in India, etc., so will stay here for at least several months. Then, at the end of the War, I

(2)
ARMY YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
RANGOON, BURMA.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM V. ROOSA,
TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1181.



OFFICE:
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.

suppose Beirut will be opening up, and that will probably mean three years more. If yes, it may be five or six years before I return to Chicago, but I'm determined to get there as soon as possible - unless I make a very big change in my plans. I believe that my field of work will be in the Educational phase of religious ~~teach~~ and for that I will need much more preparation. But if I do have to wait a while, this experience and the work in Beirut will both be of pretty direct definite value, so it is not to be considered as time wasted. I'm not sure whether my work will ultimately be at home or on the foreign field, but I know that Burma does not appeal to me especially as a place for my work. Perhaps I will get a different impression from Beirut.

Since last writing you I have been transferred from Rangoon to Moulmein - a little Burmese village 320 miles from Rangoon, "on the road to Mandalay". Our

OFFICE
Y. M. C. A. STUDENT HOSTEL
GODWIN ROAD



SECRETARY
WILLIAM V. ROOSE
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1181

work here is with Burmese troops that are in training. I have been here just a little over three months, and came just as a temporary "filler" and various complications have kept me here much longer than I anticipated. I am not at all satisfied with the work here as I am not qualified to carry it on. The boys in the Army are nearly all "jungle wallahs" with a knowledge of English that only a high power microscope can discover, while my knowledge of Burmese could be put in a neat pocket memorandum with room to spare for a three month diary. As I expected to be here only a few weeks I did not take up the study of it seriously and as a result I have pretty largely "lost out" in that direction. My assistant speaks both English and Burmese, and knows some Karen - so he is the real Secretary of the Unit. We also have a native Karen Pastor who has charge of a good deal of the

(2)
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RANGOON, BURMA.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM V. ROOSA.
TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1181.



OFFICE:
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.

religious work. Of course the great majority of the soldiers are Buddhists but quite a number of the Javans are Christians, and some of the Burmese. During the last three weeks we have baptized 16 of them and we expect about 7 more on next Sunday. There would no doubt have been others but for the transfer of some of the troops from the Station, a month ago. We have a short devotional meeting almost every evening in the Quiet Room, as it felt it is tantamount to press it upon the Buddhists too much by having it out there every night would be stopped. We have an opportunity for doing religious work with them which the Association has so far failed to get in their work with the Indian troops, and we don't want to abuse it and upset the application. On Sunday nights we have our meetings out in the big room and the Quiet Room was soon overcrowded. We have S. S. Charts with pictures of Biblical scenes, or lantern slides of similar events, explained by

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT HOSTEL,
300 WIN ROAD,
RANGOON.



SECRETARY
WILLIAM V. ROOSE,
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1181

some of the teachers from the Baptist Mission, or rather my assistant. Our attendance varied from 100 to 300 at these meetings, and the boys are very much interested in them. Of course we have games, reading and writing materials, lectures, concerts, sports nights, etc., as in other Hostels, but our Educational work is not very well developed. We started English class but it "fizzled out" as the boys wouldn't come. I don't think it necessary to elaborate any more on our work as you know so much about it but wish and wish of it can't be done here with these boys.

My work has not been very heavy here so I have had lots of time for reading and Nat. Ingram of the Mission has a fine Library, so I have done a lot of it, from Buddhism to Evolution, Mark Twain to Shakespeare, Tennyson, Emerson, Scott, Dickens, and a lot of others. It seems pretty selfish from one point of view, but I'll try to make it of value later on. Of the whole lot, Emerson and Tennyson are the two real "finds".

(4)
ARMY YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
RANGOON, BURMA.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM V. ROOSA,
TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1181.



OFFICE:
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.

for me. I am also trying to keep in trim by reading a chapter in N.T. Greek every day. I'm a little rusty but it is coming easily.

Mr. Ingham who is at the Mission here is a Canadian, a Mc Master man, and we have some great times together. He has some interesting tales to tell of his work up with the Yachins in the northern parts of Burma, where he has spent ^{about} 10 years. He has invited me to take a vacation with him up on the St Lawrence River at his cottage when he returns in 1920. ^{By the way, he has a son in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and is now in England.} The war is over. ^{By the way, he has a son in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and is now in England.} We have tried fishing in the lake here but without results. He has a boat and I am going every morning at 6:00 as a good way to keep in trim. It is great stuff too and makes a fellow ^{feel} as chipper as a four-year-old.

Received a fine letter from Rex, written on the Pacific. You have probably seen him, or will do so soon. He is going to visit

OFFICE
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1187,
WILLIAM V. ROOSE,
RANGOON.

unless he has found some other work that appeals to him more strongly. Keland is also strongly inclined in that direction.

I have recently acquired a new hobby - stamp collecting - largely from Keland and Mr. Ingham. I wonder if you have any Chinese, Japanese or other stamps you would like to contribute to the cause? All contributions thankfully received at this office.

Now I'll spring another idea on you for your consideration. I have been thinking for some time that it would be worth while for our "Diakhe" bunch of fellows who are so well acquainted and interested in the same general line of work to form some sort of club or organization for the purpose of having meetings at stated intervals, say once a year, where we could talk over our various lines of work, our plans, experiences, etc, and any problems of interest to all. Naturally, the

(2)
ARMY YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
RANGOON, BURMA.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM V. ROOSA,
TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1181.



OFFICE:
Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' HOSTEL,
GODWIN ROAD.

way in which we are scattered all over the world would be a difficulty, but I don't think it is big enough to spoil the plan, if the fellows think it worth trying otherwise. Those who could not come might send letters to be read, and the Secretary could send them a short account of the meeting. I think you get the idea, so I won't elaborate. As to membership, there would be differences of opinion I suppose but that could be settled without much difficulty. I would suggest some such lines as the following, subject of course to alterations: - Stubbs, Mander, Gindner, Snyder, Marsh, Sansbury, Cherrington, Page, Elliott, Rogers, Rose, Cole, Parr, Roberts, Beaton, Funcheloe, Leach, Hughes, Swanson, Hirschler, and yours truly. I've written to some of the boys about it but haven't heard from any yet. Let me know what you think about it, quite frankly, and what the other fellows say. If they think it worth starting, some



of you who are there at home can "kick off" with it and tell the rest of us what has happened.

I am expecting to leave for India at almost any time, and hope it will be soon. Will run up to Mandalay (about 94 miles) for a short sightseeing tour before leaving Burma. Continuing to address me at Bombay, or better still, "5 Russell Street, Calcutta to you".

Now I must string off and get ready for a little tennis with one or two of the teachers of the Mission School. Haven't played much as it has rained a good deal in the evenings of late.

I hope you can write me a personal letter some of these days. Your last "circular" to reach me was from Changsha, May 13th. I'd like to have a good visit over of these days. I know you are rejoicing at being with Alma and the little "paragraphs".

With kindest regards to all.

As ever, Yours to a cinder,

Bill

New York Christian Missionary Society

Officers

M. M. AMUNSON, PRESIDENT
JOHN P. SALA, SECRETARY
F. W. HOUCK, TREASURER

241 PARK PL., BROOKLYN
85 MINNESOTA AVE. BUFFALO
45 ALTRURIA ST., BUFFALO

SEND ALL REMITTANCES TO JOHN P. SALA, SECRETARY, 85 MINNESOTA AVE. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo Oct. 3.

My dear brother,

Thank you for the note concerning Bro. Couch. He will be at 169th. St. Sunday. If all of our preachers would write me when a good man they know is about to move, we could fill our N. Y. pulpits with a class of men who would put our work forward with a jump. By the way, I wish you would write me a short letter, personal, about your work that I may use in our State Paper this month. Have it to me by Oct. 19. It rejoices me to see your big vision and big undertaking. If I can serve you at any time call me.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Sala

Somewhere, Oct 5/18

My Dear Alma:-

Nothing from you or Kirby lately
had one from Leah, several from
Mother and a couple from honey.

We were back at a rest
camp for several days and it
sure did us worlds of good.

However we are up here
again and all doing our
best - Shells bursting all around
me here now as I am
writing this - am in my little
dug-out writing on my knee.

Excitement - Well a fellow
gets all he wants & a little
more besides. Believe me I
would be a happy man if
it could only end soon.

Listen Sis:- Have a favor
which I want you to do for
me - Today I started 300 francs or
about \$54⁰⁰ off to N.Y. Sent it
to Kirby at 347 Madison Ave. ^{0/10} _{Ymca}

very much indeed. Put in a little note from me with each please, as well as one from yourself just tell Effie that owing to my being unable to purchase anything I have asked you to do this favor for me. And by all means get something for the youngsters sure there will be enough. That's what I want you to do - split it up - And someday dear I will try and remember you & Ruby when I am in more of a - oh well different situation - Understand. Going to leave to you now - so many thanks in advance.

Hope you are all settled by now and every thing lovely.

Say but these Blooming skulls. Say but these Blooming skulls. bursting around here now are getting on my nerves. Don't know what I am writing hardly. One piece of Strapsel less than a minute ago but

now I never have sent Effie the ring I promised her, just kept putting it off etc.

Now I want you to get it for me & send to her - Use your own judgment and get the size you think would be right - I want it in the Tiffany setting - about 26-100 ^{carats} somewhere around \$40 or 45 -

Her Birthday is November 5th and would like to get it to her then - However if it should be a few days late would be alright. Send to Miss Effie Warlick, Forgan, O.K. Route 1 - Box 4 - (Registered Mail.)

Now for the balance, send mother something for me - Leave all to you, but would sure appreciate same very much. I know it will bother you - but here I am helpless to send anything & I sure love those

- four -
about eight feet from the entrance
here - whizz - whizz - Boom - Bang.

Believe me I hope our future
generation does not have wars of
any kind, for it is sure what
Sherman said it was.

Have been feeling on the outs
for several days, but think I
will soon be O.K. again.

Will try to write more
to you & Kirby both - Sometimes
can't write when I want to.
Depends on where we are &
what we are doing.

More to you soon, Love &
Best Wishes to Both, Kiss the
children for Uncle Pop.

OK J.L. Thomson your Brother,
Chaplain (Corporal) Perry L. Page
Co A - 344 M.B. Bn
American E.F.

Keep mother cheered up all you can.
Read the papers of Sept & see what
we did. P.L.P.

Somewhere Oct 7-18.

My Dear Brother:-

All well and getting along fine as silk, have been feeling tough the past few days, but will be all o.k. soon I think.

We are here, and everyone doing our best and hoping for a speedy end.

Weather, as you know is getting cold & going to be a fright this winter.

Hope you and Alma are all settled by now, & happy indeed you should be with her and the babies.

I have certainly seen a few things the past few weeks that I never dreamed of seeing.

Believe me I will be a happy human. If I am spared so as to return to mother and

my little sweetheart. I realize now more than ever how much I love her & want to return to her.

I sent you 200 francs or about \$54⁰⁰ a few days ago & also Alma a letter telling her what I wanted her to do with it - In case she does not get that letter tell her to purchase Ring for Effie, Tiffany setting, about 26-100 Carat - Somewhere around 40⁰⁰ or 45⁰⁰ send to Miss Effie Warlick, Forgan, OK. registered mail - with a little note from her telling Effie why I could not send direct myself - Thanks, many of them.

Take the balance of the money & send Mother something nice for me, & buy something for the youngsters. Will sure appreciate this favor if you two will do this for me. Hope all will be with you old fellow - Will sure have words to tell you later, Love to all

Write soon,
Co A - 344 M. I. Bn
American C. F.

your Brother,
Corporal Remy L. Page.

Somewhere Oct 8-18



"WITH THE COLORS"



My Dear Alma:-

Your good letter of Sept 15th received this a.m. and very glad indeed to hear from you again - Hope you and the children had a good trip & that you were not tired down. Also a letter from Johnnie sent the night after you left, they sure miss you & the babies.

Sent you a letter & Kirby also this past week so just a few lines this time. But this much in case the others do not reach you. I sent Kirby 300 francs or about 54⁰⁰ for you to Blow in, for me (Ha. Ha.) Want that ring for Effie & want you to send to her with a few appropriate lines - Want it in the Tiffany setting, about 26-100 Carat somewhere around 40⁰⁰ or 45⁰⁰. You use your own judgment - Take the balance & split between mother & the children - Send her something for me and buy the kids " that they can use - Will sure

over

Appreciate if you will do this for me.

Maybe I'll let you dance at
our wedding when I return - Will
let you send us something anyway ^{Ha} ^{Ha}

Send to (Ring) Miss Effie Warlick,
Forgan, OK - Route 1 - Box 4 - Registered Mail

Hope you ^{and} Kirby will stay
settled now ^{and} am sure you will
both be much happier. ^{and} am sure
the children will be better off.

Am in my little dug-out here at
present, in the front line trenches with
the Huns a few hundred yards ahead of
us - It is about 4x8 feet - 4 feet deep &
covered with logs - iron-planks rocks & dirt.
However it affords quite a bit of protection
against Shrapnel ^{and} they send them over
quite often to let us know they are still
on the job - There goes one now (going on over)
singing as it goes - what I call the graveyard
melody. However we are indeed thankful for
all of the blessings we have & even for
being alive - It's great. All hoping for
a speedy end. Reports we get are all
to the merry - so we have hopes anyway.

More soon. Love ^{and} Best Wishes,

Co. A - 344 M. & B. ^{Inf.} ^{1st Div.} ^{1st Army} Your Brother,
American E. F. ^{1st Div.} ^{1st Army} Corporal Perry L. Page.

October 8, 1918.

Dear ^{Kirby} Dr. Kirby,

This last month has seen politics taking the first place in this part of the country and military operations looming large in the Fukien district. Parliament has been in session and has completed its organization and on September 4th met and elected Hsu Shih Chang as the President of the Chinese Republic. As I wrote in my last letter it had all been put together at the Tientsin conferences so it did not come as a surprise to anyone. In fact the election was almost unanimous. Hsu Shih Chang had 425 votes out of a total 436. The rumored activity on the part of Feng Kuo Chang did not materialize, he did not even receive a single vote. There has been some rumor that he would be put in as Vice President, but now there seems to be little chance of that and he is apparently to retire from public life for the time being.

Hsu has been in politics off and on for many years. He was a member of the Imperial Academy under the Ching dynasty. He has held office as Vice President of the Training bureau for the Army, & the Pres. of the Board of the Interior. He was the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. Under the Empire he was a member of the Imperial Cabinet, and before that was High Chancellor of the Imperial Council. When the young Emperor was on the throne Hsu was one of the Imperial Guardians. Under Yuan he was Secretary of State, but would not countenance the monarchial aims of Yuan and retire when he tried to carry thru his coup d'etat. Previous to the formation of the Tuan cabinet Hsu was urged to take the premiership, but refused it. Now he goes in as the head of the government.

At the time of the election a rather strange occurrence happened. At least it would be strange to our point of view. One of the senators, after the election had been decided, got away with a speech in which he urged the President elect not to send out telegrams refusing the election, but insisting that he should at once accept the office. This resolution was passed by both houses of Parliament, but to no purpose, as the next day the President elect sent out a long telegram to all the provinces pointing out the troubles of the country, his age and general unfitness for the office and stated that he could not accept the office. He also sent a letter of resignation to the leaders of both houses of Parliament.

At later conferences over the problem Hsu practically made these demands as his program.

- 1st. Parliament should elect Feng Kuo Chang as Vice President.
- 2nd. Tuan should remain as Premier.
- 3rd. Peace should be made between the North and South.
- 4th. Help should be given the Bank of China so that they might raise the Moratorium at some near date.
- 5th. The officials in the provinces should not resign on his taking office.

Demands 2 and 3 are hardly possible as Tuan is such a strong military man and one who believes in carrying the fight with the South thru.

Finally after telegrams of congratulation had come in from all the provinces together with assurances of support from the various Tachuns and the letters of resignation sent to Parliament had been returned Hsu Shih Chang announced his willingness to assume office. He is to be inaugurated on the 10th of October, the Anniversary of the Revolution.

The day after the election of the President Parliament was to meet for the election of the Vice President. There seemed to be no set program as to who should have the office, but it looked as tho a strong military man would be put in to counteract the pacifist tendencies of the new President. Tsao Kun, the head of the Military forces was a strong contender while Chang Tso Lin, the Governor at Mukden had sent word to the Parliamentary leaders that the Vice President should not be elected without Fengtien first having been consulted. And he had a good body of troops near Peking and some in the city, to enforce his demand. The Cabinet side, tracked him by making him Commissioner for the Three Eastern Provinces. A good fat job where he will be able to carry out his schemes without much opposition, and they say he has some very fat ones that play right into the hands of some of our near friends. When election time came around the parties could not muster a quorum so they adjourned and made a tea party of it.

Now a month later nobody has been elected to the office. It is said that another attempt is to be made before the inauguration but that it looks very much as tho it would fail. The delegates from several of the provinces have pledged themselves to stay away even tho there has been a lot of feasting going on around here these days. Money has been flowing freely and it is said that votes have been selling on the average for \$3,000.00 apiece. It is rumored that Tsao Kun offered as high as \$20,000.00 for one vote. It is also said that Tsao Kun has just presented himself with a new concubine, a famous actress. He is said to have paid \$50,000.00 for the lady.

Of course the Southern people have refused to recognize the election of Hsu and are still demanding that the old parliament be restored and a man elected by the proper body. Even so there has been a lot of talk about the patching up of a peace and several men have gone to the South in the hope of being able to work out some agreement. It is well known that Hsu is very anxious for peace and tho nothing has yet come out of all the talk there seemed to be a feeling that the first foundation~~s~~ have been laid for peace.

The military operations of September have been practically all in Fukien. Changchow, the terminus of the railroad running out from Amoy fell late in August and Amoy has been besieged most of the month. There have been a great bunch of telegrams going between Peking and Amoy regarding the situation. Orders to attack going from Peking and demands for re-enforcements, ammunition and money have been coming in from the South. Practically the entire railroad from Changchow to Amoy has been in the hands of the Southerners, Amoy was besieged on three sides, the navies of the North and South have fixed up an agreement to stop fighting on the water, but lately the North seems to have had the best of the proposition. The Tuchun was sent \$500,000, Admiral Sah was given \$200,000. Or rather he got it on his demand and refused to proceed South until he got the money. \$200,000 was offered for the capture of Changchow and some symptoms of life have been shown by the Northern troops.

The Southern troops decided, that, for the safety of the foreigners Amoy would not be attacked. British marines were landed on the consession. It looks as tho some of our friends there must have had a thoughtful if not busy time. Of course the Tufei have been very busy all over the province of Fukien.

Tsao Kun, as head of the army, has been the best joke of the month. He was given \$1,000,000 on his promise to start for the South and he was to be given another million on his arrival at the front. He got as far as Paotingfu and there was very busy reviewing his troops and recruiting more reserves. The Government finally sent down another half million and a fine collection of officers to see the General off, but he

(3).

hasn't gone yet. Politics in Peking and the chance to be Vice President are too attractive for him to worry about anything like a little scrap with the South.

The month has been productive of the usual amount of loans. The first one signed the last of August was arranged with the Taihei Kumei Company, a Japanese organization. Amount 30,000,000 Yen. Sold at 95, Interest 7% repayable in 3 years. Security Chinese Treasury Bonds. This sum is to be used for fighting.

The Marconi Company had arranged a loan for 600,000 Sterling. Interest 8% Repayable from 1924 to 1929. Secured by Treasury Bonds. Most of this is to be used for the purchase of wireless telephone instruments, capable of sending some 40 miles.

The loans reported the last of this month have not been fully stated as yet but they seem to consist of the following.

1. 40,000,000 Yen Rate 8% Security. Tsinan-Changteh Railway in Shangtung. (2) The privilege for the unlimited extension of the Ki Kwei Railroad in Manchuria. (3). The Hsueh Kaomi line in Kiangsu. (4). the privilege of building a line from Taonan to Jehol or from Jehol to Peking in Chihli.

Privileges for the loan. The recognition of the establishment of Japanese civil offices in Shangtung and the opening of the mines in the whole province of Shangtung.

2. Administrative Loan. Amount 40,000,000 Yen. Interest 8%. Privileges, Power to supervise the finances of China.

3. The arms and munitions loan. Amount 20,000,000 Yen Interest 8%. Security the Wine and Tobacco taxes of the entire country. Privileges. The extension of the Sino Japanese military agreement and the training of China's army by Japanese officers.

In connection with these loans it has been a very hard month on the papers of the native press. For publishing the news about the loans, (giving information that would tend to stir up the populace) eight of the vernacular papers were suppressed in one day and a news agency was put out of business. The editors were all arrested and allowed out on bail, but the head of the news agency was still in jail at the last report.

Another paper died during the month having been closed up for being very pro-German in its writings.

The Japanese have also gotten their hands on the mines of Fukien. The Tschun has not had money enough to run his government so he has mortgaged the mines for \$4,000,000.

The scheme for the issuing of the Gold Notes outlined last month has been pushed by the Chinese Cabinet. The foreign legations have issued a protest against it, even Japan was included in the group, but the Cabinet seems to consider it an internal matter and therefore not one that the foreigners have any great interest in. Tsao Ju Lin, the Minister of Finance has proposed that a monopoly company be organized to facilitate the floating of the notes. He suggests a company with \$5,000,000 capital, that shall float the notes and also be prepared to help the unfavorable balance of trade from which China has been suffering. To do this it will need special privileges from the government, these to include the right to import and export things that are usually restricted, it shall act as the purchasing agent for the government and it shall have subsidies in accordance with the freight rates.

The shareholders of the company shall be only Chinese. The Board of Directors shall be five men elected for three years. They must own upward of 50 shares each. There shall be 2 superintendents elected for 1 year. They must own at least 30 shares. The general manager shall be appointed for 5 years. He shall appoint the heads of the different departments, the heads of the branches and the agents for the company.

No definite action has been noted on this plan. I don't think that it has been passed but it will probably be put into operation when the Gold Notes come out.

The Official Opium Traffic was to have started on September 1st. in four of the provinces. The opposition of the people has been so strong that it has had to be delayed. Graft is beginning to show in the appointing of the men who are to have the selling of the drug, both those who are to have the rights for a province and those who are to have local rights.

Both the United States and Great Britain have registered protests against the resumption of the traffic, but apparently without result.

Sianghu opened its new Y. M. C. ^{grounds} A. in September. In spite of the troublous times it has been the best year that the Association has had there. The dispatch reported that in the balconies around the basket ball field there was room for 1,000 spectators to disport themselves.

The province of Shensi is so disturbed that it is practically divided into 10 separate state. Robbery and plunder go on in all of them and in many the Tufei are in full control. The chief struggle seems to center around the governor. Those who are pro or anti make up 5 of the States. The rest are neutral and carry on business as best they can in spite of the trouble.

The excitement about the Papal Envoy has all died down. It has been decided that no representative shall be appointed or received until after the war.

At the request of the Japanese the Government has consented to the removal of the customary embargo on the export of rice. Now it remains to be seen what the provinces will do. One or two of the largest rice provinces have refused to sanction any export. The governor does not want to take the responsibility for the rise of prices that will come about.

The new road from Peking to Tungchow, thirteen miles, has been opened. You will remember that it is built by money given by the American Red Cross and by the Chinese Government. Cost \$200,000.

The railway line from Tientsin to Pukow has been cut at least twice. At first it was thought to be tufei, but it later turned out that Fengtien troops were being moved to the South and that the Governor at Nanking had not been properly consulted, he feared trouble and sent out his troops to stop the movement of the Northern troops. The trouble quieted down only when the Fengtien troops retired to the North.

Hunan has been suffering from floods. 10 districts are under

water. The Canton, Delia has also had its share of extra water.

Our friend C. C. Wu has been appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Southern Government.

Shanghai has had a large scandal over some baseball games played there by the 9th Cavalry team from the Philippines. It has been claimed that one of the Ezra brothers, they of the Opium Combine, bribed the negroes to throw the game and then cleaned up on the betting. Most of the club have thrown Ezra out because of the trouble and the matter has gone into the courts. Eugene Chen, the newspaper editor, was in court over the matter on libel charge but the charge seemed not to have been sustained.

After the trouble Chen started for U. S. A. accompanying C. T. Wong who has gone to Washington with the hope that he will be able to recognition for the Southern Government.

Those who have been travelling on the R.R.s this last month have been making it very cheaply. The Bank of China notes have fallen to less than half their face value. The Government has been making such demands on the bank that they have not been able to keep up their reserves. Bonds have been put on the market and sold and the notes have been redeemed. Then the Government has made a demand for more money and the notes have been reissued. Now it is proposed to sell \$20,000,000 of bonds in order to raise the value of the notes. The Government is said to have agreed to not demand further advances from the bank. Notes used in the purchase of the bonds are to have their corners clipped so that they cannot be reissued. Even so the value of the notes is now only \$52.50. And now the Peking Mukden line states that only half of the railway fares can be paid in Bank of China notes.

The Manchurian situation is such that we are not able to follow it. We only know that every thing that we hear seems to point to a closer and closer occupation of that part of the country. A special drive is being made by the neighbors for the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Russian rights cannot be enforced now and so they are anxious to take it over, even tho the original agreement with the Russians called for the return of the Railway to the Chinese at the end of a 36 year period, which time is nearly out now. From all that we hear from travellers the hold on the line is very close. The employees went on strike at a very unfortunate time. It was just as the troops were moving to the West and for several days there were no trains into or out of Harbin. The railroad management had tried to reduce the wage scale as put in by the Bolsheviki, and the employees would not stand for it.

The work here in Peking is organizing well and information is beginning to come in gradually. The idea is so new tho that it takes time to get it over. We are hoping as our first real stunt to put it over with the American Board Church. Those in charge are agreeable and I think that we will get a lot of interesting information.

This will probably find you in the midst of the big campaign. May success crown the efforts for the Y. The boys certainly need all the help they can get in their "Great Battle".

With kindest regards to ^{K.P.} ~~your family~~ and yourself in which all the boys join I am,
Yours sincerely,

Not m.c. now exchange is only \$1.06 *Coolie #2*

Thank you for your good letter.

Valley Junction, Iowa,
October 14, 1918.

Dear Kirby:

Your midsummer letter, forwarding your manuscript on "The Sword or the Cross," has been at hand this long time. I read the manuscript at once, and then laid it aside to answer when I might have time. The influenza invasion resulted in the quarantine of our little town, so that we had no church services yesterday and I suppose we shall have none next Sunday. Any way I think I see the opportunity to spend most of the week running through your manuscript again and jotting down my protests.

What you have written is a connected statement of the things that occur to any earnest lover of his Bible as he puzzles over the problem of war. I do not find anything particularly new or original in it, but I do find a strong, earnest, connected presentation of the pacifist argument. You have put things in a more orderly way than my scattered thoughts had ever been and the result was to make me feel anew the force of the gospel of non-resistance. I think I have told you before that I have felt the validity of your argument, but that when I have weighed it all there is left a sense that it does not meet the situation. I have proved to myself several times that a Christian can not go to war without sullyng his faith; but after the proof is all in my judgment always decides that there is some flaw in the logic and that a Christian must just now go to war and somehow also maintain his faith. And I believe that the presence of such organizations as the Army Y and the Salvation Army at the front shows that faith can fight.

When I read of German atrocities, I reject counsel that tells me to keep quiet. I believe I am following gospel when I stir myself to demand that atrocities cease. Am I my brother's keeper? Then what about Belgium? How shall I help? Shall I go off in a corner and pray? That would not end the horrors. Shall I protest? The world has done plenty of that. Shall I boycott? Threaten? Nothing would stop Germany until she had had her own way to the full. I can see only two alternatives: either go by on the other side murmuring that it is too bad, or else fight. Theorizing as to what all Christians ought to do--how can I make Christendom accept my theories when Germany herself claims to be Christian? Hoping for the day when the gospel shall be obeyed by all--it is coming some day; but shall I stand looking far into the future when the shrieking world calls for help now? Rigid idealism or applied Christianity--I can follow one but not both in this hour.

I know that the great mass of crimes has been incited because we fought. If Belgium had not resisted, if France and England had remained indifferent, if the provinces of Russia had submitted like slaves, Germany would have done her pleasure without shedding so much blood. But what is that pleasure? If we submitted without a murmur, what kind of world would Germany have given us to live in? Reshape the world according to German plans, and think.

In 1866 a six weeks war, Sadowa, that Germany might be strong at Austria's expense. In 1870 the defeat of France and the retention of Alsace-Lorraine because their coal and iron would make

Germany strong. Ever since, the preparation for the day when Germany could be a modern Rome, no matter what the cost. The dream took the form of Mitteleuropa. These quotations show the ethics of Hunism. You may be familiar with them all, for they are from pamphlets sent me by the government.

"Our German Fatherland, [to] which I hope it will be granted, through the harmonious co-operation of princes and peoples, of its armies and its citizens, to become in the future as closely united, as powerful, and as authoritative as once the Roman world-empire was, and that, just as in the old times they said 'Civis romanus sum,' hereafter, at some time in the future, they will say, 'I am a German citizen.'" (The Kaiser, 1900.)

"The German race is called to bind the earth under its control, to exploit the natural resources and the physical powers of man, to use the passive races in subordinate capacity for the development of its Kultur" (Woltmann, 1903.)

"War will unify the strong nation that is capable of a future and make it free, and will establish the people on a healthy substantial basis. Those are the two chief purposes of war. A third can, however, be suggested, that a nation even when her national and fundamental interests do not coincide with those of another nation, still must rudely destroy this people's highest interests, must indeed remorselessly cut off from this foreign people the means of living for the future. It is a great, powerful nation which overturns a less courageous and frequently degenerate people and takes its territory from it. For a great, strong people finds its house too narrow, it cannot stir and move about, cannot work and build up, cannot thrive and grow. The great nation needs new territory. Therefore it must spread out over foreign soil, and must displace strangers with the power of the sword" (Wagner, "Krieg," 1906.)

"The whole history of the world is neither more nor less than a preparation for the time when it shall please God to allow the affairs of the universe to be in German hands" (Author not named, 1917).

These are sufficient. It is safe to say that the purpose of Germany was to realize exactly those dreams. When that encroachment came to you and me, our only course would have been to bow in full assistance to the German dream. If we are not going to resist successfully, we must help energetically. Germany will brook no half-heartedness. You will not have a chance under German spy perfection to make your protest. There is no freedom of opinion or of expression. You carry out no hope of a quiet, hidden leaven of peace and justice working through German subjects. If you can not "Hoch der Kaiser," you get strafed. (You see I do not know German, not even spelling, but I would like to indulge.)

The present policy of Germany toward subjects who may not be in sympathy with her is that of expatriation. She has done plenty of it in Belgium and France. Quotations could be given lamenting that Alsace-Lorraine was not depopulated and filled with Germans. The Baltic provinces of Russia were to be seized and the residents exiled. Belgium and Holland had (by their weakness) forfeited a right to exist. They must be replaced by Germans. France was to be so completely crushed that there would never be danger from her again. Even the repopulating of Australia and America entered into

3

published dreams before the war. And when Germany thought the victory should be hers, her leaders declared that they would take whatever territory they felt the glorification of the Fatherland required, and they declared there would be no foolishness about the rights of the present inhabitants. Since you and I would not make good Huns, I see us and our families herded sixth-class to the Sahara.

There is one other possibility--I find it hinted at frequently in your paper: that we should be willing to die in the struggle against evil. I think it means that we should fold our arms and shout defiance and go to the stake. Well, honest now, how much better is Spain today for all the sufferings of the martyrs of the Inquisition? Is the Roman Catholic church any purer for the persecutions of the Waldenses? How many Edith Cavells would it take to make a saint out of Wilhelm? Away back there in the days of the "ten persecutions," has any one ever read that the character of the Roman Empire was influenced for the better by all the martyrdoms? Many became Christians, so that there was always food for the animals in the arena, but was not the ruling majority of Rome as rotten and vicious at heart right down to the end of the days when the Gauls wiped them out? If the protest of Christian martyr priests at last stopped the gladiatorial combats, it required more than seven hundred years. I'll not wait that long!

You say I am false to the teaching of Jesus. You draw the comparison with the Roman Empire and its sins, and you point out that Jesus taught nonresistance. I can only answer by another gospel (call it anathema if you want to), a gospel of expediency. Nonresistance is the best weapon for the weak. If Alma ever needed to discipline you, she had to use tears; she had no other weapon that would do the work. But if you had married a seven-foot Amazon--well, you would yield to something else than tears. And you would not question the ethics of it either. As to Jesus' own attitude toward Pilate, the theology of the sacrifice makes it peculiar, the "thus it must be" removes his own nonresistance from use as an indisputable argument. But as to his followers in the power of Rome, as to the missionary surrounded by heathen, as to modern Armenia under Turkish power--nonresistance serves them better than hostility could do. But when the righteous man is stronger than the devil, let him bind the strong man and spoil his house. We live in a day when Christianity has risen to power, and it can save itself by the use of that power. In five years of war we can save the Christian ideals from a hundred years eclipse.

There is a story of devout Jews in the early days of the Macabean wars who took refuge in a cave on the Sabbath and refused to fight. The Syrians entered the cave and exterminated them. The remaining Jews decided that they could fight defensively on the Sabbath. They succeeded better after that, when they had common sense mixed with their theology. It was not the nonresistance of Waldenses that accomplished the Reformation; it was the good sword of German knights by which Rome knew she would have to compromise. It was not alone because Wycliffe had been sowing seed a hundred and fifty years before that England embraced the new doctrines; it was because the English king broke with the papacy and there was no way longer to keep evangelic doctrine in the dark. There was a protest against slavery in our national

constitution, and there was seventy-five years of abolitionism. At the end of that time it was evident that the nation could not exist half slave and half free, and it was also evident that the battle was being won by slavery. The liquor evil is going down, but not by agitation and protest alone; accompanying these is a civil power that is able to fine and imprison and confiscate and hang if it has to. The last few days have brought a promise from Germany that she is ready to respect the rights of weaker nations. She had to be knocked down first. When do you think soba and rebukes would have done it? About the time the canary sang the tom-cat into friendship.

You say, Let all Christians refuse to fight. It would mean persecution, it would mean a myriad of martyrs probably; but it would testify to the purity of the Christian faith. This is the trouble: half of Christianity would laugh at your plea. No matter what you and I do, "Christianity" is going to fight and win this war. If the Christianity of idealism can not do it, then Christianity of the "Me und Gott" type will. You and I would be wiped off the earth, our sympathizers would follow us as fast as they raised their heads. German imperialism would hold the field, would ascribe its triumphs to God, and for generations there could be no religion above the catacombs except such as exalted German ideals. Not to fight now means to abandon for many, many years the hope of a world where men can live in justice and peace. Indeed I do not see how war could ever be stamped out if those who prefer to fight were left to work their will. I do not see how permanent peace can ever come unless men who abhor war shall some day stand to fight and conquer militarism. What other argument can ~~war~~ prevail over the mailed fist? The kaiser might be shamed into peaceableness after some centuries--I can imagine it. But then you would have to spend other centuries writhing in protest under the Turk. And when he had seen enough of your misery, some Chinaman would enjoy the spectacle for an age or so. And I think America herself would be barbarian enough by five or six thousand A. D. to take the bloody scepter a while. As long as there is a devil and sin, how will you end the thing by enduring hell?

Remember this, the reforms of the world have not been won by martyrdoms alone. Martyrs have helped, they have awakened a public conscience, they have furnished a background for right: but somewhere Unselfish Might has had to seize and throttle the sin. I see that way open now. There is a Christianity which can fight, **abhorring war**, and can enforce an early peace and give us hope that it may be permanent. It would mean the sacrifice of idealism for only a short period if at all. Not to take the opportunity would mean to send the world ^{now} back into the Dark Ages of the Holy Roman Empire, and I do not see ^{now} Christendom would ever get out unless some distant generation should do the very thing we are doing now.

In speaking thus I do not understand that I have abandoned Jesus. I know how many of his sayings counter my argument. But I am forced to believe he was not speaking for such a time. I take refuge in the theory that calls his doctrine of nonresistance "occasional" and not to be made normative for all conditions.

Now for comments as I follow your manuscript.

Introduction.

"These pages are written from a pro-Ally viewpoint." That would be vigorously denied by most pro-Allies. It is a viewpoint which could not be improved to Germany's liking. It is an argument which is always branded as "pro-German" wherever it is found, because if followed it would throw open to German control every nation that is now arrayed against her. In proportion as your argument is accepted the fighting power of the belligerents would be reduced. From this standpoint there is much which is not at all in sympathy with Germany which is nevertheless pro-German. In purpose you have been pro-Christian, but in effect you would be first of all pro-German and might be pro-Christian if Germany did not stamp out your teaching when it had served her purpose.

Page 2. "I agree with those persons who believe that out of this war will emerge a world that is in many respects a new and better place in which to dwell." That, certainly, is only on the supposition that the Allies are to win. It could not be if Germany had her will. You and I have the same goal in mind, but very different means of reaching it. By entering vigorously into this war and crushing militarism, I see that better world emerging at once. I see it progressing constantly. I see the time coming when wars shall be no more, when all men shall be brothers, when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our Christ. I believe the road is immeasurably shorter through the present war than it would be if we waited for moral suasion to convert Germany. You have doubtless read and been impressed by the thought of progress through sacrifice: that whether it be the salvation of the world by Jesus, or the correction of a wayward boy through memories of his mother, or the giving of a new invention to the world, or the writing of a poem, some one had to suffer that others might be blessed. To you in this time that suffering would take the form of enduring whatever hardship might come in order to be true to the gospel of nonresistance. To me that suffering is in enduring the horrors of war, abhorring the very duties I perform, loathing the sights and sounds that come to me from the fields; but I bear them for the sake of the better day to come. I can not see any other way of bringing that day to pass. Your statement is an assertion that the war is not altogether vicious in its effects.

Page 3. "...our pursuit of the truth concerning the ethics of war." I believe there is an ethics of war. There is none about a war of offense. But we defend civilization. We have our choice, to fight or to be decivilized. There is an ethics about it. If I am in a group of men who are plotting crime and I do nothing more than protest and withdraw, I am regarded as somewhat responsible for the crime that follows. My own conscience tells me that my ethics were at fault.

Because we are only doing a duty of resisting and would never have become aggressive, your illustrations in the following paragraph are doubtfully relevant. The monk in the Inquisition, Saul of Tarsus, the boxers, were all of them more than defenders. You will say they were only defending what was as dear to them as our civilization is to us; but there is a difference: they were the ones who took the step that brought on physical violence. The actual violation of Jesus' teachings was not forced upon them. In a sense they were the aggressors. Let me suggest some other champions who I think are fitter para-

lels for your argument. You see you have suggested a comparison between these who are admittedly on the wrong of the moral issue and ourselves who think we are on the right of it. It makes a difference in the force of the argument. Did David do wrong when he swung his sling and then dragged Goliath's sword across his neck? You remember that the Philistines had used Israel about as Germany has used Belgium. If David had tried to be more pleasant in his speech, might he have sent the Philistines home without coming to violence? Suppose I am roused at night by cries and find that the family of my neighbor are at the mercy of a group of ruffians. I can not very well roll over and go to sleep again while those cries continue. I can not satisfy my conscience by saving that the family will have to endure it for the present; the ruffians will be satisfied to go away after while. I do not know any appeal I could make to them that would shame them in their fiendishness. I do not feel that the gospel asks me to pray about the matter and let it go at that. Would you regard me as doing an unwarranted thing if I took a gun and began to kill the ruffians? It is horrible, I agree; it will leave a burdensome memory as long as I live. But is it as horrible as the thing that is going on at my neighbor's, and will the memory be as awful as it would if I remembered that I knew what was going on that night and never tried to stop it?

Come to think about it, rereading that first paragraph on page 2, haven't you ruined the possibility of writing an argument that would settle the question of a Christian at war? You say, "In this discussion the chief emphasis is placed not upon the ideals behind war, the spirit in which it is waged, or the results which follow it; but rather upon war as a means of achieving the desired end." Do you dare eliminate the things that are passed by? In the present case the "desired end" was the defense of the rights of a weak nation against a bully already at work. You will agree that there was absolutely no other way to achieve that desired end except to fight. Then the question comes, Was that desired end a sufficient excuse for war? You can not answer No, unless first you weigh the advantages of the desired end against the evils resulting from war. Granted that war is awful, it is possible that the forfeiture may be more awful. I quoted in my former letter a single stray sentence that I found quoted from Speer to the effect that war is sometimes the less of two evils. You can not dismiss from the question of war "the ideals behind war, the spirit in which it is waged, or the results which follow it."

(Let me suggest that the first section would be stronger if it were called something like "The need for the militant spirit" instead of simply "The militant spirit." It is not so much a discussion of the spirit itself as it is a statement of the mighty evils to be combatted.)

I like every sentence of the section. My, my, what a pessimist a man might be! "But where sin abounded grace did abound more exceedingly." What a stock of grace there must be! I think there is a whole sermon in that. And so, because we are servants of that grace, we have the biggest job in the world. Militant spirit? You bet. Happy? Wouldn't trade jobs with any man alive. Hopeful? Sure! And that is not slang either.

II. The Militant Spirit and the Sword.

"War is, of course, only a means of securing a desired end." There are many ways of being militant. Everybody who is working for a better world is militant. That you are emphasizing. I mention it here only to agree that the great upward progress of men has been slowly achieved by militancy without war, and that that is the great program of the gospel, and that the stability of civilization will be assured only as Christian militancy without war makes its slow but steady conquests. But I insist that the situation demanded a quicker method than militancy without war. The question is whether there can arise a crisis so great as to justify the method of war.

I like this whole section too as an arraignment of war. It is logical and "ruthless" in its argument. The only possible justification of war is that the evils brought by peace should be worse than the horrors of war.

III. The Militant Spirit and the Cross.

You have made a good argument from the teaching and example of Jesus. I do not believe he can be made to teach anything else. Whenever I have confined my thought to Jesus, the question has been settled in favor of pacifism. And I can not help feeling that, insofar as I entertain any different conclusion, I have abandoned Jesus as absolute Master. It is that sense of dilemma which has always made me flutter between sides. No matter which side of the controversy I join, I can always take up the contrary arguments and convert myself.

Under the most galling provocation Jesus remained a pacifist even to martyrdom. Granted. But when I become an unswerving pacifist, there is a sense of insufficiency. What is the matter? Am I only partly Christian? Is there a flaw in my faith? Am I one of those who have received the word with joy but discover there is no root in myself when persecution arises because of the word? Is Jesus only a fair-weather pilot? While granting that I may be lacking in perfect loyalty, for I know the danger--any preacher sees it in many of his friends who are Christians to the best of their knowledge but are very inadequate Christians at that,--I dare say nothing more than that I try to be honest.

I would renudiate first of all any tendency to make Jesus a Savior of partial wisdom. I have no sympathy with the teaching that makes Jesus only a wonderful peasant whom we may in some respects have outgrown. I can not look upon him as limited to the provincial or the passive. He spoke truths about the soul, truths from God, truths that abide for ever, truths that condition the growth of eternal life in every man that comes into the world no matter who or when or under what outward circumstances. His words have as valid authority now as they ever had. We must obey him in going to war or else we must submit without a struggle.

As to his own example, absolutely it negatives war. You have well shown that his power was ample, the wish of his people was unanimous, the circumstances were quite similar to those of Belgium under Germany; and yet he chose the cross. Furthermore, Jesus with the blood of a fellowman on his bayonet is an unthinkable Jesus.

These facts compel a weakness in any argument for war. This section of your thesis is the determining one, if the Christian is to practice peace. And he must practice peace unless he is driven by other facts to go to war and yet feel that he is a Christian.

First of all, the task of making propitiation for our sins laid upon Jesus a career in which there will always be mystery. It does not necessarily follow that, because he finished his own work on the cross, ~~that~~ the cross is the means by which his followers are to accomplish their work. There was something different between his own death and that of any of his martyr followers. They could do no more than give testimony to their faith by their suffering; he did something more than that. I am not trying to dodge the conclusion of your argument by taking refuge in a smoke screen of theology. I am only mentioning the certain fact that there was more involved in Jesus ~~death~~ than an attempt to protest against Roman injustice.

Second, the teaching of Jesus was general teaching. He gave very little specific advice about temporary problems. He was not at all concerned about Jewish independence from Rome; he labored to free all men from sin. Even when he was approached with some private difficulty, his answer was always a generality out of which the questioner had to pick the principle for his own guidance. Apropos of our present discussion, how often the Herodians or the Zealots tried to draw from him some statement to show on which side he stood! And how he always baffled them! He avoided partisanship. He had another and vastly larger problem than that of Jewish nationality. His thought was not attached closely to his own age and its ambitions except as his age shared in the abiding issues of all ages. He gave no specific directions for the minutiae of life but spoke only in the large.

Concretely then, although the Jewish problem was similar to the Belgian problem, Jesus never spoke to that problem. His purpose was not to free Palestine from Rome. He lived his life and accomplished his work undisturbed by his political setting. When he went to the cross, it was not as the best means of freeing his people from Rome. That was utterly aside from anything connected with his purpose. And the Jews continued under Rome until Rome decayed, and then Constantinople and then the Turks, and now the British. Certainly, ~~if~~ ^{if} we had been planning for Jewish independence, we should ~~neither~~ ^{need} some other method than the cross.

And that suggests what I have mentioned earlier, that the cross has not usually been the final method of public redemption. It may be that we are impatient and hurry to some quick and easy relief. I prefer to bring up again the phrase I used before and speak again of the gospel of expediency. It is a phrase that invites sarcasm, but I believe it is defensible.

Jesus died on the cross to effect individual redemption. As he becomes vital in each individual we are entitled to adopt his name and be called Christians. Christians take up in their lesser way his work of freeing the world from sin. We have to use the means which we are capable of making effective. The pioneer has no power beyond his protest. It is his duty then to protest; and if that protest arouses opposition and hate, he will succeed to the largest extent if he stands faithfully by his principle and continues to condemn the evil. You know the stages of his progress well enough--slander, ostracism, torment, humiliation, torture, death. He has no other means a hundredth part as forceful in arousing a public conscience against the wrong.

But there is a stage at which martyrdom yields to other methods of redemption. Christian militancy, no more than political, is confined to one weapon. I have read that Robert Moffat bared his breast to Africans and told them to thrust him through: when he was dead, his companions would know that they must indeed leave the

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country. It was heroic and effective. I have read too that Mary Slessor adopted a different method toward other Africans. When one of them disobeyed her commands and came insultingly into her presence, she reached up and cuffed his ears to the accompaniment of good Scotch lingo that was appropriate. And the gospel throve under Mary as well as under Robert. In fact, she had reached a place of power where a retreat to the attitude of the cross would only have brought contempt upon her gospel.

It is said that William Carey found a custom that condemned widows to die upon the funeral pyre. He might have gone to the first sacrifice that came near his headquarters and insisted upon taking the place of the unfortunate. Some such course would have expressed the principle of the cross. But Carey followed another plan. Whether through his own intervention or through the influence of others I do not know, but he secured at last a decree from the British government forbidding the practice. The decree is said to have reached him one morning as he was ready to begin a sermon. He had another weapon now to use against the pyre. He said, Preaching can wait a while. To wait even until after delivering a sermon before translating and promulgating the decree might permit the sacrifice of many wives. From that day to this the sacrifice of widows has been condemned and prevented wherever possible, not by the principle of the cross but by the use of political power. I believe it is Christian.

If I were a missionary in Mexico or Spain, I should protest against bullfighting, I would preach against it, I would argue against it. If they saw fit to practice throwing those little spears with which they torment the bulls through the mission windows, I should get new windows and go on protesting. But if I were made president of Mexico and could find a way to hold the power of the government behind me, I should use some other means of handling the question of bullfights. And I believe that to have that power at hand and not to use it would render harmless every other word I had ever said. There is a stage in public redemption where the appeal to the cross is no longer effective.

Dueling used to be prevalent, prize fighting is more recently curbed. Neither of them ever had much respect among the great mass of men, and when agitation was made both of them had to submit. I do not know when prize fighting would have stopped if preachers had insisted on doing nothing else than taking a Bible under one arm and going into the prize ring and saying, "If you want to hit some one, hit me," but I judge that the pugilists would have enjoyed the practice and that the game would still be flourishing. It is held in comparative quiet because the strong arm of the state stands ready to punish effectively any breaking of its laws.

Slavery was a harder matter. I wish it had been possible to purchase the freedom of all slaves. But such peaceful plans were agitated for many years unsuccessfully. England accomplished the freedom of her slaves without war, but it was an easier matter for her because the slaves were all in the colonies and Great Britain herself was not torn by diverse interests in forming her laws on the matter. Here it was found that there was no cure except to fight or else divide the nation and permit the continuance and the spread of slavery wherever it chose to go. War was the last resort

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and it came with all the horrors of war; but I submit that the cost and the suffering and the loss of life were less than the suffering inflicted through slavery upon a nation full of slaves thru the continuing years.

We seem to be nearing the end of the struggle against liquor. We are doing it without war because the number vitally interested in the success of the saloon was never large enough to be stubborn. The liquor problem has been the problem of arousing a militant conscience. When that is done, the question will soon be solved. If there were a saloon class strong enough to venture war, we should never end our intemperance without fighting. The appeal of the cross has been made in the suffering lives of the millions upon millions of starved children and abused mothers, and when has it ever smitten the conscience of the saloon? Haven't we made offering enough to the rum bottle of tears and blows and rags and blood and disease and death? Could any form of martyrdom be more expressive? If the rum bottle had its way, when would the offering come to an end? The cross is an effective appeal, but when it has made its appeal its work is done and if the redemption is ever completed other methods must supplement it.

You ask at the close of this section whose lives are to be offered up for others. "Shall the guilty die at the hands of the innocent, or shall the innocent die for the guilty?" I answer that if the crisis is so acute that one must die, it depends on the effect of the sacrifice. If the death of the innocent will spread the gospel of righteousness, then let him die rejoicing to suffer as his Lord. But if the death of the guilty will bring his sin to an end, then let him die. There is a time near the beginning of great moral movements when the death of a martyr will advertise the worth of the cause for which he stands. There is a time near the end of every great moral advance when the death of a martyr only calls attention to his foolishness. The old sins will not yield until they find themselves face to face with a sturdy righteousness that can not be evaded.

From the history of the cross I am forced to this conclusion, that the cross alone does not complete redemption. (I do not mean that Jesus' work was insufficient, but that multitudes of men will not accept it.) If the conclusion is valid, it interferes badly with your argument. It is this conclusion upon which I rest my counter argument. Not even Jesus by his sacrifice could win all men. When he said he would draw all men unto himself, he must have meant (in the light of history) that every man would be stirred by the appeal of the cross, and there would be a tendency to draw; but there are opposing motives which overrule in many men. Some have always yielded, some have always resisted. There were 3,000 at Pentecost who repented and cried, "What must we do?" but there were other thousands who remained so stubborn as to drive the early church out of the region. The church spread like wild-fire: there were churches all over the Roman Empire within a generation. But there was scarcely a church that was not surrounded by hateful enemies. The cross won many, but it never won all. Thru the centuries the church has been repeating its early history. The record of missions is a brilliant record, but there was never a soul-loving missionary whose heart was not broken by the things he was not able to accomplish. And you and I today are preaching in a nation which was founded and explored under the religious impulse, where the cross has ever been exalted in preaching and in practice, and where there has been as little opposition as could

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be asked, but where less than half the people even claim to be Christians, and only a fraction of them enter with any fullness into the spirit of the Christ. To our preaching only a small number are interested to come, and many of them never yield; and in our personal work we present the gospel as effectively as we can to many men who only chuckle at our zeal and promise to think about it. The failure is not due to our errors of speech or of life; it is due to the fact that men will not yield to the call of the cross. They turned away unaffected at the preaching of Paul and at the sight of Calvary itself.

We call ourselves a Christian nation; I think rightly so, for the principles of the gospel are largely dominant. But they hold their place by other means than the appeal of the cross alone. That appeal is the basis for thousands of us, but for other thousands it is the simple fact that the arm of the law looks like a blacksmith arm. If we could not supplement the cross by the enforcement of law, we should be at the mercy of that element to whom the cross is a joke. If there were no police force in your block except Kirby and his sermons together with such saintliness as he could inspire in his neighbors, the thugs would have found a Mecca. There are always criminals who can withstand for their full seventy years the appeal of the cross. That is about as long as they need to hold out for the preservation of their rule. And when one old villain has ceased his meanness there are a score of young ones eager to take his place. And you might preach and pray and plead and reason and suffer ad libitum, and be laughed at for your pains. Else how comes it that the saloon keeper can stand at his door and wheedle the ragged victim to his bar, knowing the anguish of his home? or the white slaver entice a girl into a dungeon and keep her there in spite of her broken heart? or the Germans perpetrate some of their unprovoked horrors in Belgium unmoved by the protests of Belgium and unshamed by the condemnation of the world? Can you so present the appeal of the cross as to move the heart that is stone against the sobs of hungry children and the pallor of the wife's silent grief? Can you suggest some special sacrifice by which the girl in the dungeon might reach the mercy of the brute who has shut her there? I am told that in one instance an innocent young Belgian girl was crucified nude against the outer wall of a building. She made the appeal of the cross, didn't she? That appeal must be supported by other means before its object is secured.

Is it ever justifiable to go to war? I believe it is. If the criminal is only one, you would feel justified in scaring him away by having a friend or two with you. You are using in that another appeal than that of the cross. If there are ten of them, you lock them up and do not feel that you have been unchristian. If they are incorrigible that way and others are always springing up, you would sanction their exile. There is no appeal of the cross about any of these methods. There is the recognition that the cross must be supported by other methods. When the criminals are a nation organized and aggressive, there is no force that can cope with them short of war. Any other course of action would leave them at their own selfish will for ever. If it is possible for war to rid the world of their injustice, it is a Christian duty to go to war.

IV. The Christian and the Militant Spirit.

In this opening sentence you have given the full title of your first section, and have named it better than my suggestion.

"We have seen that Jesus faced a concrete war situation and that He refused to adopt war as His method of bringing about freedom for His countrymen." Here is a repetition of the suggestion that seemed to lie behind all your argument from the example of Jesus; i.e., that Jesus desired to free his people from Rome. When you have said that Jesus faced a concrete war situation similar to that of Belgium and that he chose the cross, and when you argue therefrom that we should therefore choose the cross, you are assuming that his purpose was the same as ours. Jesus entirely ignored the question of political freedom and chose the cross for a very different and larger object. If we follow that example, we must choose the cross and make no hope of securing political freedom and safety either now or at any time. The cross did not secure freedom from Rome for the Jews, it did not secure freedom of belief to the victims of the Inquisition, it did not secure freedom of body to the slave, it did not secure freedom of life to the drunkard. It has not secured unaided these boons for any class of men, and if history teaches any truth it is not bald assumption to assert that it never will.

"Even if his country had been conquered by Germany, he would have been confronted by the same situation which Jesus faced, and like Jesus he should have sought to get rid of the oppressor by other means than force of arms" (P. 55). The same error again. Jesus did not seek to get rid of the oppressor.

In this conclusion you have held bravely to your position and counsel the refusal to use violence even when the German soldiers come destroying the homes and outraging the people, and also when some brute invades your own home. I like your call to faith and loyalty, but I believe you are wrong in asserting the final triumph of the cross over all circumstances. If I have made my point, that the cross has its place in the early stages of reform but that it can not complete it, then there is a place where I must break off from your path. Let me suggest the different course into which my faith and loyalty lead me.

I believe that political independence, the rights of the weak, the safety of life and property, the permanence of society, the obligation upon the strong to curb his ambitions, are essential and ultimate principles.

I believe that the expression of the gospel in the life of humanity requires the insistence upon these principles.

I believe that the Christian who sees these principles attacked and who does not use the best means he can control to protect them is guilty of disloyalty to a trust. That means that if a scoundrel attempts to violate my home and I can prevent him by using a double barreled dose of shot and in no other way my Christian duty is to pull both triggers. I know there is a horror about the very thought of it. But is there any less horror about the memory of what will take place if I do otherwise? You say a Christian can not ask himself which is the less of two evils. I do not agree with you. He must of course ask what is Christian and be guided by the answer. But there must be situations where the Christian thing is to choose the less of two evils. It means that if Germany attacks the rights

of the weak and if I can protect those rights by going to war and in no other way then my Christian duty is to go to war.

I believe we have come to a time in the history of men when the Christian world has it in its power by the use of war at this time to crush for ever the spirit of conquest which had damned the whole story of mankind. The principles of the gospel are uppermost in the governments of most nations. Germany has rejected Christianity, calls it puerile, seeks to supplant it with a religion more in keeping with her bully heart, and has challenged the civilization now existing. If I felt that Christian men could not defeat the challenger, I should be ready to listen to advice to try some other method than war. But because the outcome of war promises to be the triumph of the things that are dear to us who follow the gospel, I contend that we must fight.

If I were called to war, I should go. It would mean the murder of some of my fellowmen, but I would go. I would answer his poison gas with poison gas and burning oil with burning oil, and I would go. I could keep myself free from misdeeds toward noncombatants, but I should consider the use of any weapon my superiors put in my hands ^{against armed men} a valid use. I believe I could fight with holy zeal. If I were killed, I consider that my life would be spent in a sacred cause. If I came back, I should come silent about many of the incidents I had been through, with a mind full of awful scenes I should do my best to ignore; but I should not feel the prick of conscience, for all that had been done had been necessary in the support of right.

I should go to war as a Christian. I should not lay aside my faith, to take it up again when the dirty job was done; but I should count myself Christian while I fought. It has been made possible in this war as in no other for a man to have the support of the church about him all the time. I have kept up a correspondence with the boys that have gone from our own church, and several of them have written that they understand now better the value of the church than they ever knew before and that they will be more active in Christian work when they get home. I would make all the use I could of prayer, of my Bible, of Christian conversation, of the Army V.

You emphasize the practice of the cross. I should be putting my cross into practice. You would bow your head to vituperation and suffer for your faith by refusing to raise a hand. I should do my suffering in the same spirit. If I were sent to the trenches, the task of killing men would be a cause of heavy suffering, but I should bear that burden for the sake of the gospel of my Christ. We have come to a day when no other way of life will save that gospel from suppression.

I too am an idealist. I confidently expect as one of the fruits of this war a larger coming of the Kingdom. I look for the coming of blessings of peace and safety and righteousness in such a degree that we can not describe them now. Awful as the war has been, I look for marvelous good to come as a reward for its terrible sacrifices. And when, on the other hand, not to fight would mean the crowding of human life back into the anarchy of the middle ages, I believe that the Christian can not do otherwise than fight.

I have enjoyed your paper and the attempt to answer it. Your manuscript is coming back under a different cover.

Sincerely,

R.E. Kinsell

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

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RECEIVED AT

34NYJ11

1083 Gates Avenue

SUNSET OKLA 335PM OCT 181 918

MISS KIRBY PAGE

611 FAIRVIEW AVE BKLYN NY

IS KIRBY BETTER SHALL I COME WIRE ME AT BEAVER OKLAHOMA

MOTHER

9PM

EXECUTIVES:

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227 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, N. Y.
PHONE RIVERSIDE 1150

W. D. FITZWATER, VICE-PRESIDENT
178 PROSPECT PARK WEST,
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GEORGE W. KRAMER, TREASURER
1 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

O. L. HULL, SECRETARY
1391 CLINTON AVENUE N. Y.
PHONE TREMONT 5509

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EDGEWATER—NEW JERSEY
MARINER'S HARBOR—STATEN ISLAND
RUSSIAN—MANHATTAN

My Dear Bro Page

I learn with much regret and
anxiety of your illness and trust that
it is not serious but that I may learn
of your improvement.

Please have me advised as
to how you are getting along at
once either by a line or by Phone
and greatly oblige yours

Internally—
Geo W Kramer

N.Y. 10/23-18.

10-24-18.

DISCIPLES MISSIONARY UNION

GEO. W. KRAMER, TREASURER

1 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Phone. Gramercy 6639.

Oct 29th 1918

My dear Victor and Fred.

I commence to feel now as if our husbands are being answered, though the great report I feared about you Sunday.

We had a quiet evening on Sunday here and Sunday's was quiet & subdued, only we did not talk long enough to see just how the important meeting shows another yet. Bob hopes to be here long.

Many says hard to travel and things is going along as well as could be

expected with our leaders 15. I think she said out to E. S. 69 to J. S. if she said about I morning census I forget. I sincerely hope we have a good stand out tomorrow night. Bob & I are a-raid I want to there I had received word this morning of a very dear friend of making ^{her} house in the Bronx. Is I am going over there tomorrow to see her. We all feel fairly well. The weather is as warm for this time of the year. How do you like your new home?

never mind you soon will
 be up and all ^{if} favour before
 long, and for goodness sake
 do try and take the heat of
 coal of your self and don't
 try to do so much. and I
 feel guess we will have to
 ignore the latter on you. You
 have been telling us what we
 are and have to do now. I just
 guess we will tell you what
 you say do to help you get
 your health and strength
 back again we are up in
 arms now and you just
 got to take the heat of
 care of your self as ^{the} mother

nature will say another rest
 for you. Are you eating now?
 for let you still say I want
 nothing but ice. what do you
 want to do than in to due
 we mean

Well I must close asking God
 to speedly restore you to perfect
 health and give you strength
 to bear you pain and give
 you the comfort as we are
 who care

with love and best wishes

from us all

Sincerely (Love) Della & Susan

and family.

Camp Lee, Virginia,
October 30th, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Page,-

I was more than shocked to learn of the very serious illness of Kirby and I am hoping and praying that by the time this letter reaches you that he is well on the road to recovery. I am sure you must be very worried in that big city when the one who has always been with you when you have been in New York is helpless. I am glad that you are out at Ridgewood and I know that the good people at the Mission will do everything to help you. The people at Ridgewood fairly worship Kirby and I know their anxieties in these days.

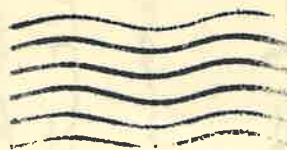
I have imagined that Kirby has overworked and has worried too much about the terrible world situation. I sincerely hope that Kirby may soon recover from his break down.

Convey my deepest interest to him and tell him I remember you all in my prayers.

Very sincerely yours,
Wesley C. Conway

1st Lt. Chaplain, U.S.A.

8th Ir. Bn. Hqs.,
155th D. B.



"With the Colors"

Mrs. Kirby Page,

611 Fairview Ave.,

Ridgewood,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles M. O. Saunders
845 E. 10th St.
15th & B. Ave.
Camp Lee, Va.

Tuesday night

Dear Alma:

Your letter came yesterday - the one we should have gotten last week.

I am all thrilled at the prospects of seeing the folks, and I think the trip would be fun.

Mother and Dad live at Chicago Heights thirty miles this side of Chicago. The highway goes right in front of their house.

Leak and Norma are not going to Puyk until Thanksgiving - I talked with her over the phone last night.

I will work all of this week I suppose but will take part of next week off because Perry wants me to spend some time with him.

Do we go through Kansas City? and if so - will we have time for a day or two there on our way back? That's where the sisters and brothers are you know.

Any plans you make will be O.K. with me.

I have an extra bed if you want to spend the night before we leave here. all thrilled
Edith

Sunday Night

Dear Alma:

Thanks so much for the check. I haven't cashed it yet, don't know just what I will get with it.

I got the toaster for Leak but had no chance to get it to him until yesterday. I haven't seen them since I got home.

Alas. and Ivy are down from Dallas for 3 or 4 days. They were here to lunch yesterday and I sent the toaster by them.

We got the sewing cabinet and a smoking table for our selves.

Perry is "tickled pink" with his paymaster.

I made some ice cream (first I have tried) yesterday. Believe me, it is good. It should be, there is lots of whipped cream in it. You see I am trying to gain a few pounds.

Haven't we been having beautiful weather - we don't even have a fire most of the time. Betty should be down here now.

Tell Mother that Mrs Haffins mother died a week ago last Friday. I worked on Saturday, but Mrs Haffin got back Sunday night.

I will go out and see Norma one day this next week.

All is well here. Love to all
Edith (over)

P.S. I am enclosing the \$1.25 I

borrowed from you in K.C.

Though I would give it to you when
you came down, but since you
aren't coming for some time will
send it now! Thanks so much.

I haven't tried to thank you for
the trip, but you know how much
it meant to me.

414 West 121 St.
Monday evening.

My dear Mr. Pope,

I had hoped to come & see you this afternoon, but an unexpected meeting made it impossible. I have an engagement for tomorrow, & another meeting on Wednesday, so I am afraid I will not be able to come & see you for 2 or 3 days. You will understand that it is only work that is keeping me away. I shall hope to find you much stronger when I see you again.

I very much enjoyed speaking in your little church.
The people were so responsive, & seemed so interested.
They are all looking forward to the time when you
will once more be with them.

I hope that all is going well with your wife &
family.

We are remembering you in prayer.

Your friend,
M. H. Eddy.

Dear Mrs Page

I assure you
that my wife and
mother & I will be
remembering you these
days. Mrs Pshaw will
tell you about the hospitals.
If you will let me
know your decision
I will take the necessary
steps to secure a bed,
to send an ambulance
and to help financially.
If you need financial

help or anything else
at once let me
know.

Please send word
by Miss Pmaw.

Saying ^{for} you and Kirby

Yours friend

G. S. Eddy

'phone
Morningside
890 5
Extension 148.

Apartment 48
414 West 121 St.
New York City.

My dear Mrs Pope,

We were so very, very
sorry to hear thro' my husband
of Mr Pope's illness. We know
what a hard time it will be for
you, & we have been praying that
you may be helped through it.

Now what can we do in a
practical way to help you?

Mother & I are both at this address.
We can come & take care of the

children, to leave you free to care for Mr Page. I can do very simple cooking, certainly enough for the children.

Can I help by speaking to your Church people on Sunday, if no one else is taking the service?

Let us do anything & everything we can do to help you in any way whatsoever.

We think so much of your husband, & he has been such

a help to us. We would count it a privilege to do anything for him, or for you.

I have been thro' times of real testing with both the children sick, my daughter hovering for a week between life & death, & my husband off in India. I found out then what a Rock we have to lean on, & I know the God who stood by me to strengthen me will stand by you also, & He will bring

you out of this hard time all the
stronger for the experience.

I have put our phone number on
this letter,

My husband will ask Miss ---
(your friend at the YMCA) for the latest
news.

Please ask one of your friends to
phone to me in the morning - no,
this letter won't get to you in time
for that. I will come over to see
what I can do, & you must please
use me.

Very sympathetically your friend,
A. H. Eddy.

CENTRAL CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

FOUNDED 1810

142 WEST 81ST STREET, NEW YORK

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ALVIN E. GILLET, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC
318 WEST 57TH ST.

FINIS S. IDEMAN, D. D. MINISTER
RESIDENCE 461 FT. WASHINGTON AVE.

Nov 2/18

My Dear Mr. Page:—

I have planned each day since I received your wife's letter to get out to see you. But we have 35- sick people and sickness at home and I am off on a journey to West Point today to buy one. So you will excuse me for a couple of days I know. I will call up Monday and if you are still at the Hospital I will come over. Today when I called they said you were improving nicely. I sincerely trust that you will continue to do so and soon be back to your work and family. We remembered you Wednesday night in our midweek service. We had five missionaries with us enroute for Africa.

The whole Church joins in sincere love and prayer for your recovery. Our people think so much of you.

With every God for you—

I am yours

Finis S. Ideman

November 3, 1918.

Report Letter for October 1918.

The success of the Allies on the Western front has had its reaction of the East. The attitude of Japan toward China has seemed to undergo somewhat of a change, partly due to the new cabinet in Japan and partly to the fact that it seems likely that it will not be long before the Powers are ready to discuss the problems of the East around the peace table. China has begun to think a little about the relations of its government to the world situation, especially as she is listed as one of the allies, but has not done very much at her part of the job, not even taking good care of the Germans who are in her borders.

Of course the largest single event of the month was the inauguration of President Hau Shih Chang. On the morning of October 10th, the anniversary of the Republic, the new president took office. The inaugural ceremonies were very simple and were largely patterned on those of America and France. The nearest that I came to seeing any of it was to be pushed up a side Hutung as the procession came down the main street. The street was lined with soldiers and the police seemed busy in pushing everybody off the street. If you could get a front line standing place in the side streets you might see something, otherwise it was not worth while standing around. The real ceremonies were held in the President's Palace in the presence of the members of both houses of Parliament, the foreign diplomats, all foreign advisors of the government and the highest officials of the Army and Navy. With the acknowledgement of the oath of office, the reading of the President's address and a congratulatory speech from Sir John Jordan the British Minister, on behalf of the foreign powers, the ceremony was complete. I am told that the Pres. did not even wear a military uniform but was content with a dress suit and one of his many decorations.

Since his inauguration the President seems to have been working in the interests of internal peace, but it is yet to be seen how far he will be able to control the military party. They are more or less responsible for his being in office and they seem to have a very close hold on things. It is of course to their interests to have the civil war go on and the man who tries to go against their wishes is going to have a very hard task.

One of the most hopeful signs that there may be some hope of progress, is the fact that Tuan Shi Jul, the premier under Pres. Feng has resigned. The papers comment on the fact that it took several days for his resignation to take effect as Parliament had to pass on his leaving office and the appointment of the new Premier. Going thru parliamentary forms is something new for Tuan. The new Premier is reported to be holding office only temporarily. Under his leadership there has been some change in the Cabinet, but it looks as tho the old leaders were not letting things get beyond their control even tho they are not holding office.

Another hopeful sign is that no Vice-President has yet been elected, tho Parliament has twice tried during the month to get a quorum together so that they might put the election thru. The push has been to elect Tsao Kun the commander in chief of the military forces. With him in that office it would mean that he would be push

push the fighting. As

In connection with the election it seems as tho there had been an attempt at a large amount of bribery, but the fact that Tsao Kun valued votes less highly than he did a new concubine rather incensed the members of parliament and decidedly hurt his chances. The parties against the civil war have simply absented themselves from the city so that they could not be found and made to appear and give the needed quorum.

Just as the man from Hudson was last month silenced in his aspirations for the Vice-Presidency by being appointed High Commissioner for the three Manchurian provinces, so the government has this month tried to get rid of Tsao Kun by appointing him the High Commissioner of Szechuan, Kuei Chow, Hunan and Kiangsi. Even this fat job does not seem to satisfy him, and he still seems very far from the fighting front.

It has been reported that the note from President Wilson to President Hau, congratulating him on his taking office was held up in delivery because of its remarks that this is a good time for the Chinese to get together.

Of the eight newspapers suppressed because of their publication of news concerning the new Japanese loans, five were given permission to resume publication on October 10th, the day when the President took office. Three are still under the ban and there has been a great deal of questioning as to the reason. Incidentally the Cabinet is proposing a new press law that will make it possible for the police to put any paper out of business at any time they may feel inclined. The law will have to go before Parliament before it can be put in force and their action is still undecided. The Press is making a violent protest, and certainly if there is to be any liberty of the press the law must not pass.

The Gold Note scheme is still in the air. The British, French, Russian and American legations all filed protests with the Foreign Office concerning the scheme, but without getting any positive action. The men pushing it feel that it is an internal matter and not subject to review by the powers, but it looks now as tho it had been pretty well stopped as the minister of finance is reported to have said that it is to be laid aside for the present.

Owing to pressure it has been decided that the time for the drawing of the military maps of the country should be shortened from 20 to 10 years. These maps are to be exchanged with Japan under the latest military agreement.

Parliament has been shown pretty well where it stands in regard to some of the things that the government is doing. One of the members had the nerve to interpellate concerning the use of the money derived from the loans raised on the mines and forests of Kirin. It was reported that the Board of Audit had passed on the use of that money and so there was no necessity for any answer to be given.

The Chinese have been attempting to put an embargo on the export of silver. The exchange situation has been very hard and there seems to be little hope of getting any metal from America. The lack of silver and the cheapening of gold have brought exchange down to the low price of \$1.01 silver for \$1.00 Gold. There has been a good deal of movement of silver around the country and a large export thru the Northern provinces to the neighbors. A limitation of this export would make it possible to put things on a firmer basis. All of the allied nations have agreed except the nearest neighbor. She agrees to it provided the consuls can have the power to issue passes for export wherever it seems to them to be desirable.

Under this arrangement Hongkong, Shao Tsingtau and Dainay are to be considered as foreign countries.

The Bank of China notes in Peking have gone on down and down. This month has seen them get down to a very little over 50% on the dollar. Where so many of the salaries are paid in notes it works a terrible hardship. There has been some effort to raise the value of the notes but without much success. It was reported that some of the men close to the President have tried to buy up some of the notes and so raise their value, but the attempt seems to have been capable of producing only a small fluctuation. The Government has taken the matter up and has advanced the following regulations.

1. The Minister of Finance shall not call on the Bank for further advances in notes. Heretofore the bank has had to supply the government with advances that have sometimes amounted to two million dollars a month.

2. The Bank shall not issue any additional notes, nor shall they purchase cash with the notes.

3. The 7th year bonds shall be offered for sale.

4. The Bonds shall be offered for sale thru the National Bond Bureau. (They have been advertised for sale at par in notes). The notes received from the sale of the bonds shall have their corners clipped so that they cannot be reissued.

5. \$300,000 shall be set aside monthly from the Salt Reserve Fund. This shall be held as security and for the payment of the interest on the 7th year 6% bonds.

These measures have not shown any results this month.

The drain on the purchase of railroad tickets by bank notes has been so great that the Peking Mukden line has announced that now all tickets can be purchased only when ^{at least} half of the purchase price is paid in silver.

For a time there was a good deal of excitement in the press concerning the report that Japan was returning to China her part of the Boxer Indemnity. There seems to have been some more of this secret diplomacy that has resulted in some sort of an understanding or agreement, the terms of which have not been published. There have been denials of any strings tied to the gift, but we hardly trust said denials after some that have been made recently. One correspondent gave it that the note returning the money expressed the hope that China would make good use of the funds for the development of industry and education, with especial reference to the cotton industry. It is hoped that China will improve her cotton industry and output and also that the closer relations between the countries will result in China supplying Japan with raw cotton and wool and with iron ore.

A later report states that there are no strings on the gift.

A still later report says that in connection with the return of the money Japan ~~was desired~~ of the appointing of a commission to frame the subjects that are to be submitted to the peace conference. In connection with this commission there shall be two Japanese advisors whose advice shall be taken. The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference shall work in close connection with the Japanese representatives and shall be guided by them in matters of policy. Also China is not to contract any loans with any other foreign power to pay off the loans that Japan has been making to China and China shall allow the export of minerals and cotton to Japan.

The reports have been conflicting that now I am not sure that the indemnity has really been returned. It rather looks as though something had been started and then struck a snag and had to be dropped.

It would be a fine thing to have that money in education and the development of industry and as with the interest it amounts to \$36,000,000

The loan situation has had its usual developments during the month. More of the details of the big 100,000,000 Yen loan that came last month have been coming out. These loans were all negotiated and signed just before the resignation of the Kerauchi cabinet in Japan. While that cabinet was in power Japan loaned something over four hundred million yen to China. It was their policy to loan money at any time that it was possible to get any good security put up.

Several years ago an agreement was signed with Japan regarding five railroads in Manchuria and Mongolia.

A. From Sze pingkai to Chengkiatun has been started.

b. Taonanfu to Jehol.

C. Changchun to Taonanfu.

D. Kirin to Haiyuen via Hailung.

E. From a point of the Taonanfu Jehol road to the sea.

Total over 1,000 miles. Estimated cost Y150,000,000. Of this Y20,000,000 has been given as an advance.

This was brought about because of the existing desire on the part of the Imperial Japanese Government to reach an understanding with the Chinese Government.

2. Tsinan and Kaomi Railroads

1. Road from Tsinan to Shuntchufu in Chihli.

2. From Kaomi Shangtung to Haichow in Kiangsu.

Estimated cost Y70,000,000 and an advance has been made on this of Y20,000,000. Length of the lines 400 miles.

The granting of the privilege for these roads is said to have resulted in a much better understanding between the Chinese and the Japanese Governments. In fact, since the signing the loan agreement the Japanese civil offices in Shangtung have been removed. In one way the control of the province has been given up for a different method of control, but is pretty sure that Shangtung is in pretty close control of the Japanese.

3. The Terauchi Government drafted another big loan of Y100,000,000 for the development of the iron industry, but it is apparent that the matter has been held over for the decision of the new Cabinet and their policy is still undecided. Under this loan an National Iron Works is to be established. The capital, skilled engineers and the experts are all to come from Japan.

More of this will probably be heard in the future as China is now spending about \$20,000,000 a month and has to get money any where they can.

A local loan has been made in Shangtung amounting to \$2,000,000 in exchange for the right of growing tobacco in Tsinan.

The Yunan Government is raising a loan of \$2,000,000 secured by the Tobacco revenue. The bonds are 8 year 8% bonds, but are sold only to the Chinese.

There is a report that two other loans are being negotiated, one connected with the Army whereby the control of the army, the arsenals and the purchase of arms all go to Japan.

Another of Y10,000,000 taken by the Sino Japanese Industrial Co. the proceeds to be used for the development of industry in the country. Nothing definite has been stated as to the signing of these loans.

It is also being seen that the Japanese are lending to both the North and the South.

The Japanese have been increasing their police boxes in Fengtien province. Recently they have been established in several of the interior towns. One of them was pushed in in the following way.

Two Chosenese (Koreans) when drunk assaulted some Chinese soldiers. The Chosenese were detained in the barracks until sober when they apologized and asked to be released on bail. Then the son of one of the men complained to the Japanese consul. He immediately sent police to the scene and they are still there.

About the middle of the month it was reported that Foochow was in danger of being taken by the Southern troops. Yenping, a town up the Min river was being besieged. If captured it would open the way to Foochow. It was reported that if Yenping fell Admiral Sah, the man in command of the Northern troops would send delegates to the Southern general and arrange with him that the Southern troops should not come down the river to Foochow and that the Northern General should withdraw all his troops, but they should have one month's pay in advance. Of course this pay had to be advanced by the Foochow people.

In connection with the peace moves Mr. G. E. Morrison, the collector of the Morrison Library made a trip to the South, but failed to bring about any understanding. From the report of his failure it seems that the Southerners are still standing out for the unconditional reconconvocation of the old Parliament and they also have a war party who are demanding that war to the knife shall be the plan. There certainly seems to be a lot of talking and not much fighting in connection with this civil war. Here's hoping that they get together before the big peace conference goes off.

The Chinese Government has established a very pretentious Internment Camp for the Germans. It is said to be costing \$60,000 a month, but lately the Government has cut down expenses until they are now spending only 35,000 a month. There seems to be a great deal of question as to who is to be interned. Rumors and reports come along as to those who are to be sent to the camp and those who have really gone. Then about three days later those who are supposed to be in the camp appear. They have never gone and the first that they knew about the proposal to intern them was when they saw the report of their departure in the papers. But there does seem to have been some influence at work to keep some of the men who are running the strongest propaganda from being interned.

The Dutch have been running an internment camp in their legation for the Chinese and have had one man there Chang Hsun. He skipped there when his little monarchy scheme failed over a year ago. Most of the men who had been connected with that affair had been pardoned so this month the President, considering the great services that Chang Hsun had given the country in the control of the bandits in Shangtung before his little mistake, presented him with a full pardon. Now he will probably be returned to his old stamping ground and be put to chasing the tufei or planning new moves.

During the month we had a visit from two Japanese officials. One of the directors of the Japanese Imperial Railways and the other the National Secretary of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. in Korea. Both of them are fine Christian men. The Railway man is one of the directors of the Y.M. in Tokio. They report that Baron Goto is soon to come to China. It will be interesting to see the outcome of such a visit.

H.K.Tong, writing in the Millard's Review is advocating the foreign international control of China's finances as the only hope for the solution of the problems that are now coming from the need of money and the many loans.

(6).

During the month the city was canvassed for the Liberty Loan and Peking contributed over \$106,000 Gold.

The Y.W.C.A. made their Finance Campaign and set \$3,500 Silver as their goal. The final returns show \$4,000 received and they are very much pleased.

The U.S. Legation wireless mast that fell last summer ^{when being erected} has been recompleted and ~~new~~ the concrete mast stands 150 feet above the top of the wall.

The Princeton Mess has been honored by the election of Carruthers as the Secretary of the Peking chapter of the American Red Cross.

A quotation from a Chinese pamphlet on the effects of smoking will appeal to the ladies. "Smoking develops a testiness and manifestation of anger under provocation like that noticed in women and in weak nervous persons."

DearmKirby,

Things do move around this old country and it is good to be in on some of them. The Y.M. work is trotting right along and ere long I hope that we will have some real things to report. We are now working on a survey of the members of the American Board Church, one of the many where Eddy held forth and where I got snapped at for getting the picture that you were after. They seem to be taking to the survey idea and it ought to produce some very interesting results.

Thank you for your good letter. What a summer you must have had with Dr. Mott. I can well imagine that you wore out a pencil a day and then some, but it must have been fine experience to be so closely related with a man carrying the things that he is.

We are all glad to know that you are so well located in N.Y. and that you can have the family with you. I wonder if you too find it rather nice to settle down for a time after travelling so much.

You darned old prophet it looks as tho you had gotten away with your idea of things doing before Christmas. Still I don't think that many will be sorry that the bust up came so soon. Go to it and tell us some more, who is going to restrain the fire eaters etc.

Propoganda is running pretty strong in this country against we us and company. It has been in the papers that all celestials are to be deported, also that celestial delegates are not to be allowed by us to sit around the big world table, I wonder where such rumors originate???

I enclose ~~four~~ prints that may interest you. I do not yet know what I can do about getting the set printed for the N.Y. office. I have not the list of those that you had printed and have not found out from John Y. as to whether or not he has a copy. More later on this.

We are hoping to catch a little glimpse of the Chief as he goes thru to India in December. Just to hear how things are going and get a little extra push from the big dynamo.

Time to go and get some coppers and silver straightened out for the War Work Fund. China is going to give over one million silver. That ought to help some.

The bunch all send greetings.

As ever,

Sid

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 11-9-1918.

Dear Mother and All:

This has been a quiet week with me as I have been in bed all the week; I got up a little while yesterday afternoon but spent the day up to 2 o'clock today in bed. I had a busy day last Saturday; remained at the office till after 2 o'clock, then drove with some parties out to the new farm and rushed back to a wedding at the First Baptist Church at 4 o'clock. It was a couple out of our classes. Then we did the shopping and ate supper. Went to Bible at Jackson's home in Montrose and was all played out when we got home and simply had to rest. I did not have the "flu" as far as we know; it seemed more like a slight nervous break-down. I had trouble sleeping for several nights and days but that is all a thing of the past now. We did not have any doctor, don't believe in them but I sure did have good attention from Norma, who is a fine cook and nurse. It was quiet and rest I needed more than anything else. I had high fever for two days and such dreadful aching in my back and head. etc. The Lord has never failed us yet and He did not this time either; we had special prayer, kneeling at the bed, and the Lord helped right away. I only had milk, soup, and liquid diet for several days. Members of the classes prayed and were so interested. Norma taught here as usual on Sunday and Thursday nights, but I did not show up. She also had the class in Montrose Wednesday morning. We have called off the class for tonight but will try and teach tomorrow night. Norma made 184 teacakes this morning, citron, peanut butter, pecans, raisins, molasses. I sampled a couple and they were simply grand, practically no sugar. She says she wishes she could send you folks some of them but is afraid Kirby wouldn't know what to do with them. Ha ha.

We have not heard how Kirby is this week but take it that he is O.K. in absence of bad news. Hope you are all well and that the Lord is blessing. Looks more and more like peace, the league of nations, the restoration of Israel nationally, and the RAPTURE. Come quickly Lord Jesus, we are so anxious we can scarcely wait. Will try and write more next week. I am weak but feeling good otherwise so you need not worry a moment. Norma is quite well.

With love and good wishes, we are,

Love & Norma

Dear Kirby,

The news of your breakdown just reached me in a letter from home dated November 4th. Mother wrote that she would answer your letter for me as the one letter a week which I am permitted to write from here hardly enables me to correspond with those outside the family circle. However, under the circumstances I think Mother will forgive me if this week I address half of her letter to you.

I want you to know direct how much I feel for you these days and how constantly you are in my thoughts and prayers. If the past few weeks in particular had not taught me to find God in everything that happens, I should be inclined to say you were surefooted. If luck to get laid up as you are and to see your carefully laid plans for the present at least come to naught. But Kirby old man, you and I have a Master that is worthy of the title. He sees so much more than we can ever see and as a result He sometimes has to say no to our most cherished plans even tho it hurts in order that we may either serve Him in some other way where He knows we will be of infinitely more value to His Kingdom or else that He may teach us some lesson essential to our progress and which lesson we have failed in our haste to learn.

I have often wondered if one of the contributing causes to the Masters agony in Gethsemane might not have been his realization that some cherished plans would come to naught if Calvary became a necessity and yet how sure was his faith in the Father's Will and how wonderfully justified history has proved his faith to be. Men could spoil the plans of Jesus but they couldn't spoil Him. We do not know what those plans of Jesus might have been, but as day by day the deeper meanings of the Cross begin to dawn upon us with new power, we do know that nothing which Jesus might have planned could possibly have equalled what He did plan, and thus the Masters supreme faith in Him was able to carry out.

If any of my friends have been tempted to pity me since my imprisonment they little realize how wonderfully God has blessed me here. I frankly did not want to be brought here yet could I have known before hand what I know now I question whether I should have wished to have things work out differently.

The two weeks which I spent in solitary soon after

arriving here were wonderfully precious. Alone for the first time in months I was able to get still enough to really pray and to listen to some of the things God had to say to me. I discovered, too, in my Bible a companion whose value as such I fear I had little dreamed of. And last but not least I began to realize that God never fails those who trust Him and that nothing which men may do to us can separate us from Him, and if we cannot be separated from God what else matters.

At present I am with three other men in a large comfortable cell and altho I am no longer alone I am experiencing still some wonderful hours with God in thought and prayer. Every day is bringing new light on the Gospel and on the great problems of life with which it deals. One thing is pretty sure the life I live when I get out of prison will not be the same as the one I planned before being brought here. The call to preach the Gospel of Love as revealed thru God's Grace & the forgiveness of the Cross is growing stronger in me every day & in that Gospel alone can I see any hope for the future & feel if only I may be given the power to bring men to Christ nothing else will matter.

Altho I am by no means losing sight of the social and economic changes needed in the world, the changes needed in men's hearts are beginning. To turn so much larger as to make the others fade into comparative insignificance. At the same time I am beginning to feel that in the future I shall be unable to condone certain economic and social institutions which I have condoned in the past. Provided we will not let our enter our own lives. I think our mission as Christians is not so much to attack it in others as to bring them Christ who if accepted will leave no place for sin.

It has been so long since I have written my friends that I fear most of them will think I have forgotten them. If, therefore, you see Max or Martha or any of my New York friends I wish you would assure them for me that this is far from being the case and that they are dearer to me now than ever. More than once I feel your prayers and theirs have done more than I can ever realize. They pull me out of some dangerous positions, and believe me I have not forgotten it either. My love to Alma & the kiddies.

From Harold your brother in Christ.



Grave of
John Irving
Roberts.

Civil Cemetery,
Luskman,
India.

Nov. 12, 1918.

Churchmen's Federation

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 11, 1918.

Mrs. Kirby Page,
611 Fairview Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
My dear Friend:-

Your letter of Nov. 8th has reached me, and I am very much distressed to hear of Kirby's illness. I was thinking about you the other day, and of what you were doing, and as to how you were getting along. I do sincerely trust and pray that he will continue to gain, and be up and about with his usual vigor in the next few weeks. I trust that your church has been standing loyally by you during this trial. I feel sure they have.

We have been more fortunate in our home up to this time. None of us have had the "Flu". We have been very careful, and our home is out on the edge of the city in a Park, where there is not much danger of "Flu". As far as I know there has been only one light case in the neighborhood. Our ~~city~~ city has been stricken with it, and hundreds of the people have died. We lost about one thousand soldiers at Camp Taylor. The deaths were very numerous in the beginning, but they succeeded in handling it better towards the last.

We are very happy in our work in Louisville, but have been considerably handicapped during the time that our churches were closed, but everything is on now, and we are in the midst of the United War Work Campaign, more especially just now, we are in the grip of a peace demonstration, as you will note the date of this letter is Monday morning, just after the glorious news has come to us. We thank God again for peace, and devoutly pray that war is all over.

I shall be very anxious to hear from you right away as to how Kirby is doing.

With our love and best wishes to you both, I am,

Yours,

W. S. Lockhart

414 W. 121 - New York Phone
Mon. A.M. Nov. 11 '18 895-
47-1/48

Dear Kirby:

I'm planning to come to the hospital
to see you early tomorrow (Tues.) P.M.

It would be a great pleasure to see your
mother there. & if you have anything you
want me to read aloud to you, would be
glad to do that. Use phone if you don't
want me to come before 11 o'clock - M. L. Eddy

Corydon, Iowa.
Nov. 13, 1918.

Dear Alma,

We were so sorry to receive your letter telling of Turkey's illness but we hope that by this time he is improving. We shall be anxious for you to keep us posted. Sickness here is just dreadful!

We are under quarantine for the second time for influenza and this time it is much worse than the first. Today there are over 100 cases in town and a great many in the country. Some have been fatal & a young girl dying yesterday and a Mr. this morning. John is out calling on the sick, that is, going to the door but not entering. He probably will have made about twenty calls today. We were out of quarantine just a week when they put everything but the schools back in again, and yesterday they closed them until Dec. 2 at least.

It is very discouraging from the viewpoint of church work for it has knocked our plans flat. We were just starting a big attendance campaign and John and I had spent days getting material ready on a hystograph and all that labor and material are wasted. It is too bad but cannot be helped. Preachers too, have troubles you know.

We are liking the town and people very much. Corydon is quite above the average in things intellectual and that makes it very enjoyable. There is a very exclusive study club here, 12 members, which meets every two weeks. The ladies go at four and one of them has a paper then at seven. The hostess serves dinner and the 12 husbands come and one of them presents a paper on the same subject that the ladies had. John has been asked to give the paper on "Buddhism" the last of December. We were guests at their last meeting and it was a pleasure to go.

~~Monday~~ Tuesday evening we spent in the home of one of the lawyers of the town, a very cordial old gentleman of seventy-four. He has the most wonderful private library I ever saw - has books in every room. He has over 3000 volumes in his home and over 1000 books on law, costing an average of five dollars apiece, in his office! He takes great pride in his books and we enjoyed them with him.

Have you heard that Grace and Deland Barr lost their little Martha Grace the first of June, just after she was a year old? Only last week we received an announcement from them telling of "Patricia's" arrival on Sept. 17. Perhaps you

received one too. We are expecting a little one in our home in The Spring and are as happy over it as any couple could be for it is just as we planned. So far I have been pretty wretched most of The time but I keep hoping that a change will come. "It's a long road that has no turn". I have my small sewing started but have the most of it yet to do. Mary Still-Ritchey is expecting a little one The first of The year.

I suppose you know that Eula is in Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia this year. Laura has just had a vacation and spent part of it up there with her. I guess they were pretty glad to see each other. I have some other letters to write this afternoon so must close.

Let us hear how Kirby is. With love to all of you, John and Mary.

Camp Grant,
Nov. 1st, 1918

Dear Old man,

You may imagine my surprise to learn of your enforced vacation when I was taking it for granted that you were spinning along at top rate speed as usual. I'm awfully sorry, Kirby, but am glad you have passed the crisis, and hope before long you will be O.K. again. Surely with Alma and the kiddies to cheer you up, you will make progress rapidly.

As for me, I just arrived at the Officer's Training School this morning after having been delayed three weeks because of the flu.

I could have come in September but thought that after two years absence we should have a little more time together. Everything has gone splendidly and my only fear is that I can never measure up to what Martha has a right to expect of me. It is wonderful the way she has developed, as is also her spirit in facing the future.

What do I think of the army life? Well so far as the drilling etc. is concerned I enjoy it thoroughly and should not consider one year spent in the kind of training we are getting, time lost. One of my main reasons for wanting a commission is that I may learn as much as possible about military life and be better able to speak against war and militarism and also because speaking as an officer, what is said will have more weight, especially should we go back to Japan. The glamour of the thing does not appeal to me at all.

It seemed good to find a bunch of Drake folks at Camp Dodge, among them Kinschel, Gratton, Neiman, and a lot of others whose names have slipped me. Neiman and Sammar (Kappa Samuels) came up here with us.

What will become of us when it's all over, and I hope it will be this week, I don't know,

but as soon as we are released &
shall surely jump into school at once.

But now I'm off to get straightened
up a little before we are called
for some other formation.

Effectectionately yours,
Rep.

Corporal John S. Cole
Camp Grant, Ill

C. I. O. I. S.
1st Company, 2nd Bn.
Bldg. 318 N.

Marshalltown Iowa
November 15, 1918

Dear Alma and Kirby,

I am writing this to you
Alma and if you want to you
may send it on to that wander-
ing husband of yours. I have
enjoyed his letters so very much.
Why they are regular history.
aren't they? and I was glad to
get the picture of you and the
babies.

This old world is in a pretty
mixed-up condition right now.
Isn't it? I feel sort of in the same
fix myself. I want to do some-
thing that will help so badly.

I am teaching in Marshalltown
High School this year. Have

three classes in 9" History and two in 10" English. I miss my work with play and contests so much. But there will not be much of that work anywhere this year, I fear, because of the necessity to make up for the time we have to be quarantined. We were shut up for three weeks. then opened for five days and the influenza became so much worse that we closed again. There is some talk of opening Monday but no one is sure.

Death and tragedy of every description are on every hand all the time. It keeps me busy trying to be sympathetic and yet not feel as if everything was hopeless. Sometimes my faith gets "wobbly" and then I am ashamed and take hold a little harder and try to "carry on".

I wonder so much what the babies are like - and it is a constant example to me that you are so brave, Alma-De Kirby in France, England, China or where now?

Raymond ^{my brother} was to have sailed in two weeks. He had the Influenza so was detained. Now of course we aren't sure what they will want him to do.

Florence is at Drake this year, finishing her kindergarten course.

Drake folks are doing wonderful things all over the world aren't they? I believe that the new President is going to mean a much better Drake, once the war is over and colleges have a better chance.

I am planning a little to go to Columbia university this summer, Kirby. Of course definite plans must not be made these days.

Please don't forget me entirely, will you?

As always,

Helen Marionie Jarvis
112 N. 4th St.

Marshalltown Ia

November the seventeenth

Dear Mr. Page-

Harold has insisted ever since he was called to arms that I open the letters sent to him here, to see that there was nothing taboo in them, before forwarding them, and to be cognizant of their contents in case they did go astray. I haven't yet become quite reconciled to this duty, but expect to be able to qualify for the Censorship if this situation lasts much longer. The fate of enclosures has been particularly precarious of late so that I haven't forwarded letters for several weeks.

This is merely to explain why
I had the first reading of your
letter and put it aside for Harold
to have when he should have
a more settled residence. He
may now be in Fort Leavenworth
but we shall probably know
his whereabouts by Thursday
if he continues to enjoy the
privilege of writing a letter a week.
You may have been mystified
by receiving a copy of the letter
written by Mr. Gray to Washing-
ton as I asked Mr. Davidson
to forward it to you after
reading it. I had an extra
copy or two to loan, and
would be indebted to you
if you in turn would mail
it in the enclosed envelope to

my sister, to whom it is addressed.
Harold had not been notified
of his sentence when he last
wrote but we expect that it
will be for a term of fifteen to
twenty years. This whole thing
of course must be merely
nominal, and the boys will
certainly be released soon, but
it makes one tremble at
the thought of power in the
hands of a man of the judge
Advocate's type who would urge
the death penalty for cowardice
in a case like Harold's. Harold
wrote that as far as he knew
in only his and Evan Thomas'
Court-martial was the extreme
penalty urged. You may know
about Mr. Thomas who was
first sentenced to life imprison-

ment, at hard labor, reduced
by General Wood's clemency
to twenty-five years - He was
sent to Redbank several
weeks ago -

Harold's experiences fur-
nish material for a volume
and we would have been
desperate at times over his
situation, helpless as we felt
to relieve it for he would
accept nothing that savored
of favoritism, had it not
been for his cheerful letters,
even at times humorous, which
have always shown him
sustained by an "unfaltering
trust". He has formed many
friendships as remarkable

some idea of the cheer that
Harold's letter breathes. Apparently
the only draw-back to his com-
plete happiness is the fact that
his father and I are not abso-
lutely reconciled to the stand
he has taken. We should cer-
tainly have been better satis-
fied if he had seen his
way clear to perform some
present day service to human-
ity if not to his Country.

We have not yet learned
what the sentence has been
of his Court martial. To
say that the recommenda-
tion of the Judge-Advocate
strongly urged in his sum-
ming up to the jury came
as a great shock to us is

to put it mildly for it was
that Harold should suffer
the death penalty for Conradine
Out of the kindness of his
American heart the Lieutenant
having Harold in charge had
allowed him pencil and
paper to draw up a statement
which was his only defence.
This the Presiding officer
had him read aloud. Perhaps
some time ^{soon} you will be
coming here and can read
Harold's description of the
scene and the grand flourish
with which the J. A.
delivered his peroration.
The Court Martial gave
definite grounds for pro-

ceeding to Mr. Gray whose attor-
ney went to Washington this
week from whom was deliver-
ed this morning a telegram
that the recommendation of the
J. A. was not to be acted
upon. Now that this we
do not know. Evan Thomas
was sentenced to life im-
prisonment at hard labor
committed to twenty-five
years. Harold says as far
as he knew, he and Evan
were the only ones for whom
the death penalty was urged.
It gives one pause ^{and for} with all
the absurdity of this particular
case being urged out for a death
sentence, to think that power
is in the hands of such in-
competents as our friend the J. A.

I have just touched a few
of the high spots in Harold's
late experiences but they will
suffice to explain to you why
Harold has languished
in his correspondence -
It remains now to see how
peace will affect his case.
What do you suppose
would be the suggested
fate of insincere C.O's -
A human tutor in atrocities
would have to be imported.
I hadn't thought to send
you the enclosed letter, but
I have two or three extra
copies to loan and I know
you are interested. Mr. Gray
has I think summed the case
fully - Will you kindly drop
it in a mail box when you
finish reading it? And how is
little Robert Gordon and the rest

My letter to Mrs. Porter -
is finally
addressed.
I return to

Assimber the 13th

1918

Dear Mr. Porter -

I meant as far last week
as addressing the envelope to you
for I had promised Harold
that I would write you im-
mediately - You see how poorly
I have redeemed my promise
He has insisted upon my open-
ing the letters sent him here,
and I have overcome my nat-
ural repugnance to doing so,
to some extent. Perhaps be-
cause of the censorship it
has been a prudent precaution -
His mail too has been so pre-
carious in its delivery at times
when forwarded to him that

it has been an advantage for
me to be able to tell him the
contents of the letters written him.
This I did in the case of your
letter. He has been allowed
for some time two single sheets
of paper and a lead pencil
to write one letter a week, and
as Sunday is singled out for
that literary luxury, I have
been getting his letters Thursday
mornings and do not know
of his movements in the
interim. Tomorrow I may
learn that he is at Ft. Leavenworth,
as two weeks ago yesterday,
his Court-martial was
held at Camp Funston, where
he went for the ceremony.

from Camp Riley when he has
been confined in the Guard House
since September 28th. Much
of the time in solitary confinement
where he was put after
a brief respite in the Hospital
with influenza, after spending
his first week or so in the
Guard House in company with
at first forty-two others and
then thirty in a basement cell
with no direct light or air.
What there was of both filtered
down from the floor above.
The morning that Harold
was taken to the Hospital
he was accompanied by four
others taken sick during the
night. His solitary cell was
seven by five feet and at-

solately, but save for the cot
which was stripped each morning
of its blankets for an all-day
riving and folded back against
the wall. For reading, he
was spared his bible. That
in fact has been his sole
literature since taken to the
Guard House except the
letters he has received. For
several weeks now he has
been in a cell with five
others of some greater or lesser
degrees of Congeniality - where
they were allowed double-
decker beds, a desk for writing
and a box each for the prison-
ers - They receive good food
and plenty of it - I wish
I could convey to you

of last appeal. Who would
not inflict death on Queen
C.O's or boil the unclean
ones in oil. One must admit
that the Government has
a hard proposition in dealing
with Objectors, and incon-
sistencies seem to be inevita-
ble. Mr. Gray thinks that
Harold's future is irreversibly
ruined but I cannot but
feel that he has a mission
if he can only keep from
obscuring it by bitterness and
the cynicism which occasionally
shorro itself. From the former
he has been remarkably free

I am deliberately finishing
on this half-sheet for I have
already written more than enough
and refuse to be tempted fur-
ther. It is difficult to know
how to proffer sympathy to
you who write so bravely
of the trouble that would
youwhelm so many others.
The spirit in which you face
the future will hasten your
convalescence and I shall
rejoice with your other friends
when you are completely restored
to health. You mean so much
to Harold and can prevent him
from adopting an antagonistic
attitude that repels. I don't put
clearly what I mean. But enough!

Cordially yours
Alma

as diverse. How he would
enjoy reviewing his life of the
last six months with you
who could listen with an
intelligent sympathy and
I do hope sincerely that he
will have that privilege be-
fore the lapse of many
more months. I hesitate

whether to go into some of
the details of his captivity
for his life in the Guard
house has been nothing
short of that. for I fear
it would make unpleas-
ant reading for you. I
will only say that there
seem to have been many

alleviating circumstances in his condition, chiefly from the inside out and I am going to add the last paragraph of one of his last letters, the one describing the Court Martial. (That and the statement read by him when called on to make a defence. I am going to have copied and will send you them if you care to see them) You will find it reassuring - He seems to have been treated with great courtesy everywhere by the men obeying orders higher up who had no conception of the character of prisoners like Harold. "I am being

excellently treated here and never was in better health. I am eating huge meals, leading the others in the Exeter drill which takes near by a half hour daily and am sleeping like a top. The food is very near and our cell is a happy place." After the Court Martial was held, the time seemed ripe for remonstrance, so Mr. Goodenough. Mr. Gray's attorney went to Washington and had a satisfactory interview with the Third Asst. Secretary of War who has charge of Conscientious Objectors, Captain Henry, who granted him all the time he could desire. Mr. Gray's letter was referred

to his office. Yesterday a most friendly letter came from Captain Henry to Mr. Gray, one paragraph of which I will copy to show you the tenor of the note.

"You may be sure that the War Dept will give earnest consideration to any suggestions which you or Mr. Goodenough may offer at any time and it will please you, I think, to know that men who are not only human but sympathetic are handling the C.O.'s, only a few of whom have attempted to resist non-combatant service". Of course the "human and sympathetic" men must be those of the Court

Friday morning.
Nov. 15-1968.

Dear Mother:

Well they have exhausted themselves taking tests and this that and the other and the only one we haven't heard from yet is the X-ray of the stomach. All the others failed to prove anything wrong.

The doctor has prescribed quite a lengthy treatment for Kirby and says he will not be able to do any work for about two months. He didn't say when he could leave the hospital, though. He is still gaining. Doctor Warren gave him another thorough examination just after I left him on Tuesday evening, the day you left.

I hope you found everything all right when you got home, and also that you had no trouble on the way. I do hope it was not very cold the morning you left Beaver.

We certainly did appreciate your coming to stay with us a while and it was certainly a help at a time when it was needed. I for one am glad you came and hope when you come next time you come we can all go sight-seeing.

The boy has asked for "Grandma" a good many times since you left and keeps wanting to know why "Grandma don't come back". He says he don't want her to go to "OK home."

Our regards to Mr. Murry. With much affection,
yours, Alma.

EICKE SASH & DOOR COMPANY

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MAURY AND OPELOUSAS STREETS

HOUSTON, TEXAS 11-16-18.

Dear Mother:

This leaves us both well and about as usual. We have not heard from Kirby since yours of the 5th but hope that all is well with him and that he is recovering. I know that you are feeling better because of the prospects of Perry coming home in a few weeks, or months at the most. It is my opinion that the Rapture will take place about the time the peace conference is arranged and we are anxious for the meeting with the Lord in the air. Hope to meet you there. We are having a lot of rain here and the weather is unusually warm too. There is nothing especial to relate today but just wanted to let you know that we are thinking of you and that all is well, thanks to the good Lord who takes such fine care of us.

Write when you feel like it and have the time and I will write again when I have anything to say.

Norma joins in love and good wishes to our dear Mother. Hope Mr. Murry is O.K.

Your son,

Leak

Wellesley
Mass:
Nov. 17. 1918.

My dear Mr Page,

I do so hope that you
are really beginning to feel stronger now.
I am up visiting Margaret, which accounts
for the fact that I have not been to see
you for some time.

I am returning in time to pack my trunk
on Tuesday, on Wednesday we probably
start en route for San Francisco. I
earnestly hope that I may have time
to run out & see you before we leave, but
I have a meeting on Tuesday evening,
so if I am ^{too} late, you will know why

I have not been able to manage it.

Thaparet is very happy here & has a delightful companion in Mr. Tice's daughter who rooms with her.

I do wish you would get hold of Dr. Tuttle Warren the next time you see him, & ask him to tell you point blank whether it was just the influenza coming on top of a tired-out condition that laid you low, or if there is anything else. You ought to know, & have a right back of him.

Sherwood has been raced about from one place to another during the drive. He told me that he would like to get out to Brooklyn to see

you, but didn't know how he was going to manage it with his meetings in other places. Please don't think that he is not interested in your welfare: you know what a busy week this is.

It has poured with rain nearly all today, but I hope it will clear up in time for the service, as Dr. Speer is here.

With the earnest hope that you are feeling decidedly stronger,

Cordially your friend,
M. H. Eddy.

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

124 East 28th Street, New York:
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

November 19, 1918.

My dear Kirby:

I have been very anxious to get over and see you but I have been driven about, crowding every hour, during the Campaign. This morning there are important conferences which I must attend, the first of which will begin in ten minutes.

I have arranged for Mr. W. E. Holdren to pay for the room at the hospital. Will you see that the bill for the room is sent to Holdren?

I hope you will have a complete recovery and that you will be very careful of your health when you go back to work. Do not burn the candle too many hours. Sooner or later we have to expect our human limitations to fail; and then we have to fall back on God's grace. May God bless you and restore you to health.

I start from here Wednesday night. I sail on the 30th from San Francisco on the "S. S. Nanking" for Yokohama. I will spend one week in Japan and then sail for China, arriving at Shanghai December 24th. On January 15th, I sail from Hongkong for India. From February 1st to July 30th I will be in India. I expect Roberts will join me there.

I do not find the key to my typewriter box. The best I remember, it was a little brass key. If you happen to have it, will you please send it to my wife, 414 West 121st Street. She does not leave until Saturday.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Sherwood Eddy
S. E.

Mr. Kirby Page,
Long Island College Hospital,
Henry and Pacific Streets,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GSE/DCM

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

124 East 28th Street, New York:

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

November 20, 1918

Dear Kirby:

This is just a last word to say good-bye
and to tell you how much I appreciate your very
good letter. I have made arrangements with Mr.
Holdren to pay the bill for your room in the hospi-
tal after I leave.

Wishing you a speedy recovery, I am

Ever sincerely and affectionately,

G. S. Eddy
K.

Mr. Kirby Page
Long Island Hospital
Henry & Pacific Streets
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GSS:AGK

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

124 East 28th Street, New York.

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

November 20, 1918.

Dear Kirby:-

We have just received the following cablegram from Calcutta:

"John Roberts died November sixth Influenza. Notify parents Tremton, Missouri. (Signed) Slack."

The name and the place, Tremton, Missouri, identify him as the John Roberts who was to join me in India as my secretary. It is sad news indeed.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Eady

Kirby Page, Esq.,
Long Island College Hospital,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIW

J. FRIEDENTHAL, SUPT.

TEXAS HEBREW SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 1086

"PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM: THEY SHALL PROSPER THAT LOVE THEE"—PS. 122:6

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 11-22-1918.

Dear Mother:

We have your card from St. Louis stating that you expected to be home shortly and hope that you arrived safely and found everything in good condition. We have not heard anything from Kirby since you left; do hope he will soon be well again. There is lots of sickness here; not only in Houston but everywhere it seems.

I am feeling good again and Norma is well as usual. The case of the two children from San Antonio, boy and girl left by decease of Norma's half sister, has been settled seemingly by the father getting a discharge from Terrill and returning home to care for them himself. The girl will keep house for them and this will solve a big problem on our part for which we are grateful to the Lord. Glasscock and wife will leave us on the first, before she is delivered even, as they found a cottage they wanted and in order to secure it they had to pay the rent in advance. Since paying rent they decided no use to pay board and rent too so they sent for their furniture and will go to housekeeping. Suppose she will have some help until after the baby is born and she will go to hospital; then he can take meals out and get along fairly well. I need not say to you that this suits us exactly and we almost wild with delight at the prospects of being alone again. Arthur Zieten was going to live with them when they moved but the deal seems to have failed through and suppose he will secure another boarding place as we told him that we must have several months rest and that we could not keep him through the winter. Business is picking up again since the war is over and prospects are much brighter. We expect the Lord to cut short all our earthly prospects though in a short time and substitute for them not only heavenly prospects, but heavenly realities. The Coming of the Lord draweth nigh and we are so anxious for His coming that we can scarcely wait. The fall has been unusually wet and it is still raining and colder today; no ice yet though in Houston and no frost either that I have heard of. We have not heard from Perry lately but notice from papers that he is in the 7th army corps which is stationed in France; it seems he is remaining in one place and not going into Germany yet. Doubtless he will be home in a few months, if the Lord tarries that long, which I really do not expect. There is lots of sorrow and trouble but how we do thank the Lord that things are as well with us as they are. Love and good wishes from both of us. Your son, *Jack*

"MY HEART'S DESIRE AND PRAYER TO GOD FOR ISRAEL IS THAT THEY MIGHT BE SAVED."—ROM. 10:1

Long Island Hospital -

Saturday, Nov. 23, 1918

Dearest Mother:

We were glad to learn that you reached home safely, but were sorry you had so many delays. You must have been very, very tired after the long trip. You must not try to do too much now.

I am getting along famously. Have been sitting up most of the day. Would have gone in a wheel chair to the roof as usual but it was too cold. I am very much stronger and can walk for several minutes without getting tired.

The prothoscopic examination did not reveal what they suspected viz: an infection in my lower bowel. all they found was a slight

inflammation, which they are treating.

The X-Ray of my stomach revealed nothing serious, so far as I have been able to learn. I asked Dr. Warren yesterday if he had decided what was the matter with me. He replied: "Oh yes, I know what is the matter with you. I'll tell you when you leave. I don't want to scare you to death now." It is some satisfaction to find somebody who knows what is the matter with me! I am sure that I don't know.

I think perhaps I am due to stay here for another week and possibly for two weeks. I suppose there is no doubt that this is really the best place for me, although it is hard to be away from home so long. Alma had a sick head ache early in the week but is

all right now. She was down to see me today - brought me some cake, jelly, etc. I am eating more than ever and my digestion is excellent. I got a haircut & shave today; my face has filled out so that I don't look sick at all.

Wonderful news: Mr Eddy is going to bear the whole hospital expense including Dr Warren's bill. This will probably amount to about this: 7 weeks at Hospital \$175, medicine \$15, X-ray's \$35, Dr Warren from \$75 to \$150 - a total of from \$300 to \$375. This is in addition to the \$45 they gave Alma. You may be sure that this takes a load off my mind. It would have taken us two or three years of very close saving to have ^{repaid} this loan if we had borrowed it.

Mrs Eddy insisted that I remember that it is not a loan, just "using God's money for God's Children" as she expressed it. She has been over to see me several times since you left. Mr Eddy's mother also came over to see me. Mr & Mrs Eddy are just leaving for India. They surely have been wonderfully kind and generous to me.

I can't begin to tell you how much we enjoyed your visit. It did me more good than medicine. I only wish that you might have remained until I was able to go about with you. The babies surely missed you after you were gone. They are both well now. Mrs Ross and Mrs DeMerritt are both out of danger now. They even expect to save the DeMerritt baby.

Tell Mr Murry we surely appreciate
his willingness to stay alone and
let you visit us.

With much love, dearest
mother

Ever your boy
Kirby

Churchmen's Federation

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"United Protestantism in Action"

LOUISVILLE, KY. Nov. 23, 1918.

Mr. Kirby Page,
611 Fairview Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.
My dear Brother Page:-

I am writing this little personal note merely to ascertain if you would like to go into Federation work. The Associate Secretary of this Federation is quitting the first of the year. I do not know what the disposition of the Board will be, but I rather think they will want some one at that time, or a little later. Would you like, if opportunity opens, for me to recommend you to this place. It would pay \$1800.00 to \$2000.00 a year. Do not regard this as anything definite, but I am merely finding if you would be available. I feel that this is a great opening and opportunity for you, and will place you in line of promotion for work in the direction of the Federal Council that will be a great life's work for you. I do not believe that there is any other line of work comparable to this in all protestantism.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours,

W. S. Lockhart
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Lucknow Y.M.C.A.
November 17, 1918.

To the Households of Stubbs,
Page and Cole,

My dear Friends,

I am sure you will pardon the use of carbon copies once again under the present circumstances, as it will give me an opportunity to write to all of you sooner than I could do otherwise. Of course all of you will have heard long before this reaches you of the sad news of John's sudden death here in Lucknow. It came as a great shock to all of us out here and I know it has been so at home as well. I will try to give you some of the particulars about his last few days here as best I can.

About the first of October he was taken sick with Influenza, which has been raging so fiercely all over India - and the world as well - and was taken to the Military Hospital in Lucknow. After eight days he came out and said that he was feeling all right. But of course he went to the Hills to rest up and get in good condition before getting back to work. He was up at Naini Tal, a nice Hill Station, for two weeks, during which time he did a great deal of walking and riding. He said that he was feeling as well as ever up there; and for this reason he must have over-exerted himself, thinking he was stronger than he actually was. Because he felt so well he did not stay up there as long as he should have done, but was anxious to get back to work and came at the end of two weeks. Just a few days after he returned I came thru Lucknow for a short visit with him, while I waited for my appointment to my station for the winter. I found him in the midst of preparations for a big Indian Army Y.M.C.A. Sports Meet, as he had general oversight of that work too, and it was a big job at which he had worked hard. I helped him just a little with it, but the special difficulties which arose at the last minute because of the influenza epidemic made the work and worry of it all pretty heavy on him. The day after the event, which was Sunday the 27th of October, he seemed a little tired but otherwise quite happy and well. That afternoon he and Bishop (a Rhodes scholar from Arkansas who knew Norman in Oxford) and I took a long ride around thru Lucknow to see all the places of interest. Then we went to Isabella Thoburn College for a little visit with Enola, as I had not seen her yet. On Monday morning he was feeling tired and a good deal "off form" and spent a good deal of time in bed that day. We had hoped to have a hunting trip on Tuesday and I also wanted to go to see Delhi and Agra before going to my station, and I expected a telegram any day. Under the circumstances Bishop and I decided to go to Delhi for a short trip on Monday afternoon and then John and I would take our hunting trip after I returned, when he would be feeling more rested. I didn't like to leave him here sick but he insisted that I go, and as the time was so short and Peterson was here to see about the work, I did so. When I got

back from a three days' trip, on Thursday night (the 31st), I found that he had been taken to the Hospital that afternoon. I went over to see him twice on Friday. He was pretty sick then but seemed a good deal better at night. We had a fine talk about our experiences since we had been separated and plans for the future. As you probably know, he has been planning on joining Eddy here in February as his Private Secretary; but because of his sickness and the shortness of time left he had about decided that he would give it up. He was very anxious to get home within a few months and we talked over plans of returning, etc.

If I had realized that he was at all serious of course I would not have left him at all, but he seemed a good deal better and I thought he would be out of Hospital in a few days. A wire had already come for me from Calcutta asking me to report at once at my station in Deolali, near Bombay. I was late then, and as I thought it might be very urgent I left Lucknow on the next morning and arrived at Deolali Sunday night. I had told them to let me know how he got along but things happened so fast that they didn't get word to me until it was too late. On Saturday night he had a turn for the worse; his temperature shot up to 105 and the influenza had given place to Double Pneumonia. From that time the Doctors knew that there was but little chance to save him, but they thought that with his clean vigorous constitution they might do so. As soon as he got bad Peterson (a Secretary from Chicago who had been stationed here before - and who came out on the boat to China with you a couple years ago, Kirby) left the work and stayed all the time with John at the Hospital. Enola had sent a note to Peterson saying that perhaps it would be well to notify me by wire but the message was lost some way. Well, from Sunday on it was just a fight between the disease and the endurance of his heart and lungs, aided by oxygen and other stimulants. On Monday he became delirious and from that time he didn't know anyone. He talked a good deal about details of the work here, and occasionally mentioned Des Moines. But he never regained consciousness after that, and so never apparently realized that the end was near. Of course he was not conscious of any pain either. The Doctors expected the end to come on Monday but he continued the fight until Wednesday night at 7:50 when he passed away quietly. Peterson and his Indian Secretary, Mukerjee, were both with him. It was such a sudden and unexpected blow when I received a wire from Peterson that I could hardly believe it. Of course I came as soon as possible, catching the next train, but it is a 30 hour run so I was too late ^{even} for the Funeral. It was held on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock (the 7th), the next day after his death. Rev. Hyde, the District Superintendent of the M.E. Mission had charge of the service, assisted by Rev. Taylor, the Pastor of the Mission Church. Both of them knew him well as he was at the Church and the College very often. It was just a simple service at the Cemetery, consisting of a selected reading from the 14th of John, and prayer. But Enola says that she never attended a more impressive and beautiful service, in its whole spirit and atmosphere.

There were many beautiful flowers sent by his many friends - soldiers, Y.W.C.A., Missionaries, etc. White roses and jasmines were both used for wreaths and crosses, and there was also a special wreath of leaves ~~with~~ tied with a big white silk ribbon, on which was the Y.M.C.A. emblem, and a small Stars and Stripes. Enola and the other ladies of the Mission did a great deal to help in these things. They also lined the grave with white cloth and flowers. Eight of the soldiers who had been John's friends acted as Pallbearers and a number of others attended. There were also many of the people from the various Missions in the city. I don't believe there are many people who win such a close place in the affections of so many people in a community in so short a time as he did here. Ever since I have been here I have had people coming in to get the address of his folks that they might write to them of the blessing John has been to their lives. He certainly had a large and helpful touch with a large circle of friends, both in and out of the Army.

But, Oh how I miss him! Of course we hadn't been together much out here but still we were in touch with each other pretty closely all the time. John and I have been good friends for a long time, but the experiences of the last two years have brot about such an intimacy as only long and close companionship can produce. And he certainly was one of the best. I will never forget the times we had together - all the way from ~~Chi~~ Chicago to Calcutta. Boys, if you want to know what it means to get close to a fellow just travel around the world with him, after a few years in College. You know the great times we all had in Chicago, John; and the reunions in old England, Kirby. Well, it was just the same all the way out here and after we were located in our work. He not only had the quality of friendship which makes a man give himself fully and freely, but he was constantly developing new talents and powers. Friendship was the constant development of a growing personality. I know you fellows will all understand me, and know that I am not depreciating my other friends, ~~where I say that~~ he meant so much to me. But for these last two years we have been together so much, or close together, and so far away from the rest of you, that he has come in so large a way to stand for the whole of the relationships with all of you of the "old bunch". And the interest and participation in a common task made us feel all the time that our work was one; so that now when he is gone I feel some way that I must carry on his work too. There comes to me so strong a feeling of the urgency of life, the necessity of making every day count for the most, such as I have never had before. How we used to plan our work together, and hope all the time that we could get a chance to work in the same station. And the great times when the reunions would come - for a trip thru Oxford, Warwick, Stratford, Chester, etc, or the trip out here to India. The memory of it all brings home to me the sense of a deep and permanent loss, and yet with it all there is a tone of joy and thankfulness for all that it has meant to me. I cannot think of him as dead. I know he will ever be a living influence in my life, and it will be easier to follow the "pull of the ideal" because I have been so close to him. Such is the force of influence. I fully believe that "no life can be pure in its

purpose and strong in its strife" without enriching and ennobling all life that it touches. But I am thinking especially of Opal these days for I know ^{how} hard a blow it will be for her. I am afraid it will almost be more than she can stand, for you all know how completely her life and hopes were centered in him. And I know, as you cannot, how anxious he was to get back to her, and how much he thought of that in his plans. It all seems so hard to understand - why he should be taken away when he was needed so much and doing such a fine work.

I don't feel much in the mood for writing about other things, but will send just a word about my possibilities of work, etc. I left Burma early in October for work somewhere in India. As previously mentioned, I was sent to Deolali, near Bombay, temporarily. Now I don't know whether they will want me there for a longer period or not. I am staying here at Lucknow a few days until the arrival of another Secretary. As they need two men here, I should like to stay here for some time, for several reasons. But I don't know what they will decide. I had some very interesting experiences on a trip thru Upper Burma before leaving, and in Delhi and Agra while over here. I'll tell you of them later. I think I have written last to all of you - i.e. I haven't received any letters since writing, but there may be some awaiting me somewhere in India or Burma. As my address is uncertain, just send mail to 5, Russell Street, Calcutta and it will always be forwarded. I am very anxious to hear from all of you as I do not know definitely where any of you are. I have heard that Kirov is probably in Columbia, but have no details. I suppose you will not be a soldier now, Rex, unless you are already in the Army. And I'll send you ^{letter} to Des Moines, John, as you suggested in the last letter I received from you. I can't say how long I'll be out here but think perhaps it will be six or eight months. I think there will be plenty of things doing in the Camps for at least that long, especially the big demobilization camps, one of which I might strike. Tonight I am going over to Isabella Thoburn College for dinner. Enola is doing a fine work here and seems to be supremely happy - except that like all of us she would like to be back home for a little while and spend some more time with some of our fine Professors like Dr. Martin, etc. I am anxious to get back to the U. of C. but feel that I must stick here for a while. I may finally decide to "ditch" Beirut if it takes too long to get things going there. *May visit Grace & Leonard on the way home. I hope you have heard of little Patricia the new Park keeper.* Let me hear from all of you as to your plans of work, experiences, Drake news, etc. I haven't heard yet how the Drake situation was settled, who is Prexy now, or a dozen other interesting things in that connection.

Please excuse the absence of personal letters this time. I am trying to write to all of the friends as soon as possible, and with other work I know you will realize the difficulty and overlook it. I'll try to do better next time.

With kindest regards to all,

Most sincerely your friend,

W. B. Rosa

Mrs. Kirby Page,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sister: Your note certainly was a shock to me, for one never thinks of their very own folks getting sick. But I was much relieved when it was not the "Flu" for it has been doing such deadly work out here that I would feel hopeless almost. But I am sure there can none of those heathen bugs hold out against the culinary charges of a little hundred pound kid from Texas. In the fight I'm betting on the lone Star!!

I had been wondering how you folks were getting along, and regretting your not coming to Chicago to complete his course. For I had a mission point already for him, and had chased some others away, but his last letter took the joy out of it and now it is filled by another student. I had put his letter away to answer when I got to the cottage in September, where I could have a breathing spell -- for I was unusually hard worked this summer. Then, when ready for my real outing, I took sick away up in Michigan on an automobile trip, and went to bed, out in the woods, and was not able to get home until time to go to work again, and since have just dragged around, a burden to myself and to all around. It was congestion of the liver, and I was a greenish yellow all over my body. Am still discolored from it but gradually gaining. So that is why he did not get an answer. For, tho I do not wholly agree with the husband of yours, yet I love him, and would trust him with my life. So, when he said he reckoned I was glad not to be troubled with him, he got it wrong.

I will not forget to ask the Good Father to deal graciously with you, and restore to health this loyal Soul and our loved one. The privilege of intercession is becoming more precious to me these holy days, and I covet the sharing with others those petitions which make us earnest when we go to Him. Would be glad to hear that he is improving, and I am sure he is going to.

My 19 year old son is in the College of Agriculture & Mechanics in Texas, drilling the students in the manual of arms. He received a commission after two months work and was sent immediately away. It was not what I had planned, but these times pay scant courtesy to one's private aims. I am proud of him, but wish he was here in school, for I am sure it will be over before there is use for him, and he will have lost a year out of his University life that will mean a serious set back for his future.

Am glad you tho't of me in your trials, and now know that I belong on your list of friends. Just keep me there. With much love to you and Kirby, and also to the good Mother who watches and waits with you,

Most sincerely,



REPORT LETTER FOR NOVEMBER 1918.

This last month has been one of a great deal of talking and vacating, the newspapers have been filled with a great deal concerning the peace in Europe and the prospects of being able to bring about peace in China, but of the significant happenings of the month there has been little report and that has been very contradictory.

Exclusively The reason for the lack of report and the contradictions of other reports is not hard to find. In the first place some two months ago seven newspapers and one news agency were suddenly suppressed by the police for publishing "false" reports concerning new loans that were being made with Japan. It has since transpired that another paper had the information but as the day that it came happened to be a holiday it was not printed and when it did come out the following day was printed as an extract from one of the Tientsin papers. At the time of the inauguration of the President five of the papers were given permission to resume publication. This last month the editors of the other two papers have been brought before the court and have been sentenced to 20 days imprisonment with penal servitude, while the head of the News Agency has been sentenced to fifth class banishment or to two months imprisonment. The case is not closed as an appeal is probable, but it shows how the press is being treated.

Not only has this served as an example to the press but a new series of regulations have been promulgated by the cabinet that will put the press entirely in the hands of the police. These regulations have still to be passed by Parliament, but they are having their effect in suppressing the news.

Every publication that comes under the definition of given of a newspaper, must fill with the police a petition for sanction of publication. The petition must include the name of the paper the kind of paper, give the time for publication, the names ages, native places and past records of the publisher, the Editor and the Printer. The police may give sanction and issue a certificate allowing publication. Report must then be made by the police to the head police official, who must then report to the Ministry of the Interior.

Any person over 20 may act as publisher, editor or printer provided.

1. He has a fixed abode in the country
2. Is not suffering from any nervous disease
3. Has not lost his rights of citizenship
4. Does not belong to the Army or Navy
5. Is not a civil or military official
6. Is not a student in any school.

A man can not be both editor and printer of the paper. Copies of the paper must be filed with the police for reference.

Newspapers must not publish material that is

1. Detrimental to the cause of constitutional government
2. That discloses diplomatic or military secrets
3. Calculated to disturb public peace and order
4. Likely to spread the Social Evil.
5. Concerning matters discussed at closed sessions of Parliament
6. Concerning cases "sub judice" or held "in camera"
7. Concerning administrative questions the publication of which has been prohibited by the officials.
8. Likely to praise or defend any defendant of a criminal action or that will prejudice the cause of any such defendant.
9. Concerning the private affairs of any person or that is defamatory of such person.

Foreign newspapers publishing any of the above shall be denied circulation in the country.

The publication of erroneous reports must be corrected on the application of any interested party.

Violation of the above shall be punished with fine that range from \$5.00 to \$200.00 and in some cases with imprisonment of the fourth and fifth class, with or without penal servitude. It also usually involves suspension of publication of from 10 days to 2 months. In case the newspaper publishes matter detrimental to constitutional government or disclosing diplomatic or military secrets, the property of the paper shall all be confiscated and the men connected with it sentenced to imprisonment.

Punishment and suspension of publication shall be decided and carried out by the police office concerned, subject to review by the procureur.

The proposed laws are said to be a crude copy of the Japanese Press Law and are very much more stringent than the rules now enforced.

~~but not~~

During the month there has been a meeting of the Tsuchiura or their representatives from all of the provinces controlled by the North. From some districts it has been reported that the provinces have been put under martial law during the absence of the Tsuchiura which shows somewhat the unrest that there is in the provinces. Meetings have been held, the men have been feted by the different cabinet members, but all the report that we have had is that they have considered 1. Measures for the Re-organization of the country, 2. The disbandment of the troops, 3. General Chinese Foreign Policy, 4. The remittance of funds from the provinces to Peking. What the outcome of the outcome of the meetings was we have not been told, except that it was a very satisfactory conference.

The Japanese have been gradually closing the civil offices in Shantung. Now that they have the Railway concessions they are willing to do that for China. And they do not seem to have any idea of giving up Tsingtau. If press reports can be taken for anything there has been a great deal of talking going on in Japan over that question and there seems to be a pretty firm determination on the part of many that Japan must keep that hold on China, or if they do give up any of their holdings there, they must get such concessions as will make them complete masters of the situation. It will be interesting to see what will be the handling of the question by the peace conference.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister has been recalled and in his place a Mr. Obata has been appointed. He was the "charge d'affaires" at the time that the 21 demands were forced on China. So far he has been in Tokio all the time and will not be back until some time after the Chinese peace delegation has sailed.

Under permission from the Cabinet Japan has been allowed to purchase a large amount of salt in China and export it. There seems to be a large shortage of salt in Japan due to the bad weather and troubles over the high cost of living. The salt that is to be bought in China is supposed to pay a very heavy salt tax that is supervised by foreigners. Said tax would put the price of the salt way above the amount for which it can be produced in Japan. What will be the outcome is unknown, especially as Japan does not seem to be drawing on the districts in China from which she could easily export salt without raising any question with the Chinese government.

There have been very consistent rumors that the Japanese have purchased from the Germans their interests in the Cheng Shan mines. These represent one of the large mining concessions in China and the purchase of them by Japan would be a great misfortune to China as well as being against treaties. The press have published the rumors and then have denied them, so now one seems to be exactly sure as to what has happened, but fear the worst when so much is being done thru back stairs channels.

At the time of the receiving of the news of the signing of the armistice Japan did not join in the celebration very jubilantly. The fact was so noticeable that the press of Tientsin remarked on the fact. The Japanese press answered that the thing had come so suddenly that they were not ready for it and so had not celebrated. A very significant remark when we know what opportunities the war has meant to Japan.

The month has not produced much in the way of loans. In fact Japan has announced that a new policy has been introduced in regard to the making of loans to China. It was announced on the 6th of the month that from that time on all loans were to be stopped except for those concerning which agreements had been entered into by the former cabinet. If the future all securities were to be carefully examined. Under this arrangement the ~~xxxxxx~~ telegraph loan was put thru. It was seen to be a purely economic loan and so was made.

It had formerly been for Three Million Dollars and had become ~~big~~. Interest had to be added to the renewed loan ~~and~~ some new money put in and ~~the~~ amount pushed up to Ten Million Dollars. And the papers remark that so far no tangible results of the loan can be seen.

Japan is to issue Gold Currency Bonds for the loans that are to be made on the railways in Shantung etc.

The Government has been in need of money and has approached the foreign governments for the release of funds. The request for two and a half millions from the customs was denied, but they were given five million from the salt surplus. It is even reported that the Americans have been approached for money to be used in connection with reorganization, but so far no report has been made of any answer being given.

The Gold Note Scheme still is being talked and pushed in spite of the allied protests that have been entered.

One of the best events of the month was the announced decision of the government to burn the stocks of opium that were recently bought from the Opium Commission in Shanghai and that had been proposed to be sold to the people as antiopium pills. Several smuggling scandals have come to light and stocks worth in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars each have been found in both Hankow and Peking. Now it remains to be seen how much of the stuff will be really burned and how much will have disappeared by the time it is to be officially destroyed.

On the first of the month the allied nations were said to have presented to China a note covering twelve points that had not pleased the allies and it was suggested that China take a little more interest in the passing of her part in the war. Three days later the papers announced that no note had been delivered but that there had merely been certain conversations. As this was about the time that the press regulations were amended this report may have had something to do with the wishes of the police on the matter.

The points covered were

1. The Boxer Indemnity money, the payment of which had been postponed during the period of the war, had been used for the carrying on of civil strife.
2. The troops trained by the War Participation Board for use on the Western Front had been used in China.
3. Bandits had been tolerated on the Tsin Su and the Lung Hai Railroads, both of which roads had been built by foreign capital.
4. The papal representative had been appointed and it had been announced that a representative of the Holy See would be received. (This change has been particularly distasteful to the French who have had charge of all matters affecting the Catholics).
5. The property of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank had not been properly watched and had been made away with.

6. Enemy organs were still operating in Tientsin. The Motor trade established in Manchuria had been stopped by the officials (an American firm had put on cars and had been stopped by the officials.) Enemy firms were still operating in Shanghai.
7. The Enemy Trading Act had not been promulgated the passed.
8. The Allies had requested that the Taoy-in of Heino be removed as he had given food and supplies to the Bolsheviks, and the request had not been complied with.
9. The Hotel de Nord in Peking, a noted meeting place of the Germans was still open.
10. The Germans in China had not been interned.
11. Foreign consuls had not been allowed to attend the trials of Germans and the Chinese had been severe enough with the Germans.
12. A very open suggestion was given to China that she begin to do something along these lines if she desired to be in good standing at the peace conference.

An interesting little side light on the world situation was brought out when the Chinese Senate on November 5th 1918 approved the declaration of war against Germany. The House had approved it just three days before.

As an adjustment of troubles with Japan in Manchuria it was agreed that Kalgan should be opened as a port provided the Chinese should be able to raise the money to do it.

Because of some rather notorious lack of action in regard to the Germans in Tientsin and because of allied pressure on the Peking Government Yang I Teh, the Chief of Police of Tientsin was fired. He is a man who has made his way up from a common coolie until he has practically controlled Tientsin. His administration seems to have been a pretty fair one tho there has been a lot of things that have not been very savory.

A decree has been passed by the Cabinet that all self supporting students must register with the government before they can go abroad. Guarantees must be given by their families that they can support them while they are studying. Just one more little hold that the government is taking on the student class.

The military situation has been very quiet as all the tuchuns have been in Peking for conference and there has been so much talk of peace that there had been little fighting. Then the president issued a mandate on the 14th ordering the suspension of hostilities. Since that time it has been the discussion of a peace meeting, delegates, place of meeting etc.

General Hsu Shu Chen, the general who absently mindedly shot his luncheon guest last summer has been appointed the government's representative to the Japanese military maneuvers. He has been the head of the military party and there has been a great deal of talk as to why he should leave at just this time. It has been rumored that he was going to draw up a new alliance agreement with Japan, another dispatch announced that the Japanese Government would not receive him unless he stuck close to military matters. The most probably thing is that he is going to arrange for more money for the government.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith has been very sick with pneumonia for about six weeks, but, at the age of 73 has beaten the germ and is now able to return to his home at Tungshien.

Mr. C. R. Crane of the U. S. A. has been in China this month on a tour of general rest and investigation. We all hope that he will be able to take home with him a good picture of the condition of China and ideas as to what can be done to help her.

Bank of China notes have been selling as low as 47¢

Just at the end of last month Dr. Mott cabled asking what China should take a part in the United War Work Campaign, and suggested that about 100,000 dollars silver would be a good contribution. It appealed to the Chinese as their opportunity to do something, especially as it came at the same time as the announcement of the signing of the armistice. The Government and other bodies took it up, committees were organized throughout the country and practically all of the large cities of the country have each subscribed more than the original suggested amount. So far the pledges show that about one million dollars will be given by the country. It has been a wonderful response even if there have been some ulterior motive behind it and China is trying to get on the band wagon at the last minute. In Peking over 21,000 different people subscribed giving all the way from one or two coppers on up. It was a lesson in accounts ~~had~~ to ~~keep~~ keep track of the subscriptions as they came in. Accounts had to be kept regularly in five different kinds of money and at different ~~times~~ times some seven different other kinds were received. All that could be gotten for a saving receipt of \$2.00 was 60¢ cash while Hongkong notes were discounted as much as 15% of their face value.

In connection with the campaign mass meetings were held, the premier gave a reception for the diplomats and finally some fifteen thousand students were given a holiday and all turned out in a huge parade, so that the entire city knew of the drive. The daily progress of the fund was noted on two big clocks that were put on the front of the Chienmen, the first big gate of the road to the Forbidden city. And the Manchu Imperial Family even gave \$1,000.

and then to complete the celebrations the President reviewed the War Participation Board Troops in the Forbidden City on Thanksgiving day. The old stronghold of the imperial family witnessed the triumph of the cause of democracy, while the scene of the review of 1900, when the Germans were in the lead, this time saw Germany conspicuous by her absence. The buildings surrounding the big courtyard in front of the throne room, with their bright red walls, blue and green decorations and yellow flags all made a background for a wonderful pageant of color and brilliance, but one that was very simple and lacking in pomp. The president walked up thru the lines of troops, read and speech from the steps of the throne room, held a reception for the diplomats and then returned to his palace. The crowd included about all of the foreigners in Peking, large numbers of high class Chinese and large crowds of high officials. The men were supposed to be in uniform or evening dress and many were the wonderful sights when the Chinese appeared in dress suits and tall hats. Where they all secured the necessary array no one can tell, but they were all dolled out even if the things did not fit or there was no proper crease down the trousers. Many a dress suit was padded with cotton or lined with fur and they needed it as the day was cold but wonderfully brilliant.

Altogether the celebrations and holidays have come so close together that there has not been time for much else to happen during the month.

The only thing that marred the coming of the peace news to Peking was an attack made by some of the Annamese soldiers on some of the German stores and on the German Bank in Peking. At the latter place they broke up the plate glass windows etc. and even went so far as to set fire to the building. It is estimated that the loss was about \$40,000. Another group went after the stone pailon that had been erected in 1901 to Von Kettler the German Minister who was killed at the beginning of the Boxer uprising. They could not do more than deface the monument and later the Chinese government has had the monument taken down and are to erect a victory arch from the stones. It was a regrettable incident caused by a few men, but I think that it brings home to us how many of the things of the way have happened and how easy it is for them to occur.

In connection with the peace celebration the Japanese controlled Peking press has been busy with anti-American and anti-Allied propaganda. They have taken pains to publish reports about the treatment that America is giving the Chinese and that it was reported that all the Chinese were to be deported from the United States. Some very hot remarks were made about Western civilization in the light of the things that happened in Peking. And it was even remarked that some Y. M. C. A. secretaries stood by and watched while the stone pailon was being defaced.

Yours sincerely,

#2 Coolie

Sorry to hear that you had such a bad round with the "flu". Petary loses this line on late boats as the Chief will have to pass us by. Very very sorry not to see him.

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING

Thursday

am going home in
the morning. The stay
here has done wonders
for me. Walked 12
miles yesterday.

Feel tip-top.

Expect to have a
happy Christmas with
the folks.

Much love

Kirby

POST CARD

DEC 10
THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS
1918
N. J.



Mrs Isabelle Murray

Route B Box 53

Logan Okla

No. 61



GOULD BRIDGE OVER THE SUNKEN GARDENS, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Long Island Hospital
Saturday, Nov. 30

Dearest Mother:

Am feeling very, very much stronger and am going home on Monday. The doctor has not given me his final report yet. Will tell you what he says later. I am all O.K. now except for strength, which will come gradually. Will surely be glad to get back home with Alma & the babies. She was down today.

You will be rejoiced to know that Perry was uninjured on the 10th, one day before the armistice was signed. I enclose his letter. The fact that he is in the hospital will probably mean that he will be

2

among the first to be sent home. He is not very sick or he could not have written this personal letter. He will be home before many months at any rate and then we will have a great time of it.

Am glad you & Mr. Murray do not regret that you made the trip. It meant a lot to me to have you here. We are looking forward to having you both for a real visit another year.

With much love
your boy
Kirby

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

~~124 East 28th Street, New York.~~

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF CENTRAL WESTERN DISTRICT

1500 ASSOCIATION BUILDING

19 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November Thirtieth
Nineteen Eighteen

My dear Friend:

I send this brief line just to say good-bye before I sail November 30th on the China Mail Steamer NANKING. We touch at Honolulu, where we shall have meetings, spend a week or two in Japan, three or four weeks in China, six months in India, and then return to France, where I anticipate we shall still have a large army.

In China they have asked me to conduct a Workers' Training Conference for Chinese evangelists who are to go out with the Christian message over China. One of the conferences will be held in mid-China, the other in the South. I expect to touch the cities of Shanghai, Hangchow, Hongkong, Canton, and one or two others, holding meetings both for Christians and non-Christians.

In India they are preparing for a very large campaign covering the whole country. All the churches have been preparing and working together for many months to get ready for the meetings. The object will be to unite, vitalize and organize the native Christians of India in a nation-wide campaign to win the non-Christians to a vital, personal relation to Jesus Christ, and bring them in to a Christian Church mobilized for the winning of India. We are expecting great things in India.

I trust that you will remember this great work from time to time. I do not forget you, and your friendship and backing mean more to me than you will ever know. I send this just as a last word of good-bye.

Very sincerely yours,

dear Kirby:

SE-P We shall miss you as the Frith.
In direct answer to prayer God has provided, Thoreman, a fine man G. Branley Oxman stenographer, pastor, social service expert of Los Angeles. He leaves his assistant pastor in charge of his church and in 5 days he has his passport, all permits and a berth on a ship which has long been full. I hope you will soon be well, but

G. Eddy

W. E.
don't be impatient & don't break the laws of health.

J. FRIEDENTHAL, SUPT.

TEXAS HEBREW SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 1086

"PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM: THEY SHALL PROSPER THAT LOVE THEE"—PS. 122:6

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 12-3-1918.

My dear Mother:-

Your card reached us safely. We know that you are having some severe weather but hope the Lord is tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. Doubtless you are rested up by this time from your trip and have things straightened out. We are glad that Kirby is mending steadily and are still praying for God's will to be done in his case. Perry is sure to be O.K. from now on, thanks to the Lord, and ought to be home in the spring, if the Lord tarries that long. I had a nice letter from him asking me to send out a box of candy to a certain young lady that he is devoted to: I will attend to it too.

Helen and husband moved on last Saturday into the cottage they rented; in the 5th ward about 5 or 6 blocks from the mill. Arthur is going tomorrow night to room at the Y.M.C.A. through the winter; he will have steam heated room, gymnasium, swimming pool, running track, etc. It was better to his liking than some ordinary boarding house and he will have lots of time to read, and a good place too. He is attending Massey Business College this month, brushing up on his shorthand, and will try and take a good job on the first of the year. He tried farming but it is too strenuous for him and he has no aptness for it and is absolutely green so was not worth much in this capacity. Things had gotten slack at the mill so we doubled up his work and have been saving the salary. There is a prospect now of getting a partner on the first of the year, put in a bunch of money, pay off the debts, and he is a bookkeeper and stenographer. So we are hanging on and waiting for developments. There is also a slim chance that I may leave the mill business right after the first of the year. I have an offer from Mr. Futterer, the wonderful Bible teacher and chart-map man, to devote all my time to his work. He is the author of the large size charts we are using and the Atlas, I believe you have a copy of the 10 charts in one book. His headquarters at the present time is Brooklyn (I asked him to see Kirby too and he said he would some time) but he goes from city to city, teaching the Bible. He landed in San Francisco from Australia in about 1911. Came to Los Angeles and our Sunday School was the first to adopt his charts, jus being issued in 1912. We have been teaching them here since we came. Recently he has started a correspondence school and has several hundred members now. He hopes to enroll a million, if the Lord wills. His plan is to send them a lesson a week and take them through the whole Bible in three years, or 156 lessons. His charge is a penny a week. He makes his living and is enabled to do this from the proceeds of his Bible lectures and collections

taken in Bible classes. His wife and two children also teach and they are a wonderful quartet. We met them in Pasadena and I have corresponded with him since. We have sold many of his Bible Atlas and taken some orders for his large charts. He now has stereopticon slides for large audiences and general platform work. In addition to this he has just recently gotten out 42 sets of double dissolving slides to use on his stereopticon machine. By the way, it is fitted up just like an electric iron; all you have to do is to attach to lamp socket and go ahead. He says one person can operate the machine and do the speaking all at the same time. He has several books written by different members of the family. His double slides are something like this: For instance, he will throw on the screen a picture of Isaac being offered on Mt. Moriah, Genesis 22d chapter. Tell the story and bring out the points and while you are looking at the scene it fades into nothingness and in its place appears another scene: viz: Christ being offered by His Father on the cross, on Mt. Moriah, for they say that it is the same site. Isaac was a willing sacrifice, so was Jesus. Isaac bore the wood on the way to the place of sacrifice; Christ bore His cross on the way to Calvary. Isaac was the only begotten son of his father by Sarah, and Jesus was the only begotten of His Father. God spared Abraham's son and gave him back to him, virtually received back again from the dead, because Abraham had as far as he was concerned offered up his boy. God spared not His own Son but sacrificed Him freely for our redemption. But He did not lose Him forever; He received Him back again literally from the dead. He shows Old Testament scenes first and brings out that the very best the Jews had or the world had can not stand in the light of Christ, no comparison with His perfect life. All fade into nothingness when placed side by side with Christ. This is a sample; think of 42 like this. It makes several fine lectures and exalts Christ throughout. Mr. Futterer says he needs more help; he needs more teachers and platform lecturers, from his charts, slides, etc. Again he needs a business agent to advise and assist with the many business details of his fast growing business. And last but not least, he needs some one to handle his correspondence school. Norma and I are considering the matter of giving all our time to Bible teaching; it may be with him here in Houston and around at places in Texas, or it may be to go with him. We may start out independently for ourselves. Mr. Futterer is coming to Houston next month, if the Lord wills, to see us about this matter. And while here he will stay and teach for a month or six weeks, say a week in a church. We are already fortunate enough to have him booked for three weeks and are working on other churches. He is a grand man and is a great help to us. We rejoice that the boarders have gone and plan to keep him in our home while he is here and get all the good we can from him. He is already willing for us to represent him on commission basis, but we are not willing to work on anything but a salary basis. We will be freer then and not so worried about the ticket sales or collections. If the Lord wants it, we will be able to get together while he is here, on some phase of his many sided work; otherwise, we will remain as we are. Oscar is willing for me to quit the mill business if we make a deal with Futterer. Pray for God's will to be done. We are as usual. Norma joins in love and good wishes. Tractor farming is started. More later.

Sincerely, Oak

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
TRENTON, MO.

Dec 3 '18

My dear brother Kirby:

Many many thanks for
your kind words and comforting
letter while our hearts are heavy
in the loss of one so dear and so
well qualified for the world's task. There
is a very comfort in knowing the
beautiful life he lived and that he died
at his post. Dear Opal came to us
and oh how broken and her plans.
However never great is our sorrow
we feel here is the greater when you
are able visit her at 5312 Woodlawn Ave.
Such a dear, sweet life as hers is how
we love her and ever will be near to her.

God has given us a clear vision of truth
and life and we shall try to fulfil more
fully the purposes of John.

We hope and pray you may be
better and saved for the great world
and in this awful time.

Yours brother
over
G. E. Roberts

we had cables from William Rosa
saying 'Beautiful funeral service' from
Miss Eno, expressing her sympathy.
How glad we are to think they with
him at the last.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Robert Crowley
is in Fayetteville Ark.

611 Fairview Avenue, Brooklyn
December 3, 1918.

My dear Mr. Holdren;

After a siege of eight weeks I am now able to be out again, although I am still rather weak. Mr. Eddy told me that he had spoken to you with regard to my hospital account. It was as follows;

6 weeks at \$24.50	\$ 147.00
X-Ray Examinations	35.00
Medicines	7.00
Dr. Warren's services	<u>75.00</u>
	\$ 264.00
Advanced by Mrs. Eddy	<u>104.00</u>
	\$ 160.00

If I am correct in understanding that Mr. Eddy requested you to settle for this, I will appreciate it if you will deposit the balance of \$160 to the credit of my account with the Fifth National Bank, as I have already paid the hospital bill.

I hope all goes well with you. With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

W. E. Holdren, Esq.,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City

HOME - Dec. 4, 1918.

Dearest Mother;

Here I am at home again, and you may be sure that we are having a happy time of it. The babies are well and we are having a famous time playing. Kirby keeps talking about his grandma. He could hardly understand how I had been able to see you without him seeing me. Both of them are getting real fat and chubby and are in good health.

✓ Dr. Warren finally told me that they had been unable to discover any parasites. He explained my weakness as due to a breakdown from overwork and strain, touched off by the flu. Says I must get out in the country for a good rest now and then, I will be in tip-top shape - better than ever. He would not accept a cent for his services - said he was glad to do anything he could. I am going to use the money I would have paid him to cover the expense of two or three weeks out in the country in New Jersey resting. Will simply get out in the fresh air and take plenty of exercise. Expect to go tomorrow. It seems to be the only thing to do. Hate to leave the folks again but the doctor says I must get out in the country if I want to gain strength. Will write you again within a day or two.

With much love,

Yours

Kirby

S.S. Naukiing
S.F. Harbour
Dec. 5, 1918.

My dear Mr Page,

We are just starting on our tour,

after an unexpected delay of 5 days.

There are various accounts given as to the reason of the delay - some say that we are to take on some very important personages, who could not be here before this date. -

We are wondering!

My Husband has done a lot of extra work during the time here - meetings, library work etc: Yesterday he had 4 Meetings, & a sore throat to work on!!

I know you will be interested to hear that Mr Oxman has been secured as Secretary. It was not easy in this short time to pry him loose from his Church, get his passport, berth, & a permit to India. Sherwood said: "It does seem impossible, but if God wants it, He will do it!" and He has done the "impossible", & we give thanks.

We are carrying some U.S. soldiers to Siberia, a reminder that the War is not all over yet.

Also we have very many of the

"messengers of peace", missionaries returning to China etc.

The Coan's plans have been dreadfully upset. They came from N.Y. to sail for YMCA work in India. While waiting in the city, Mrs Coan somehow contracted influenza, & they have had to give up their passage. It seems unlikely that they can get another for months. It is very hard for them to see the love of God in this.

I do hope that you are back at home now, & that all is going well with you. I know you will have to be careful how you resume work, & you have learnt now that Nature always requires compound interest for an overdraft upon her! It is an expensive lesson in time & health, but it may save you a lot in the long-run.

I know you will be following us with prayer. We will miss you as we journey along the familiar way to Japan & China. I wish you could have had the India experience too. It is the saddest country of all, I think.

Please give my love to your wife. I do hope that she is feeling a bit rested now, & that the children are keeping well.

Cordially yours

M. H. Eddy.

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York

ALFRED E. MARLING, CHAIRMAN
B. H. FANCHER, TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT, GENERAL SECRETARY
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ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARIES

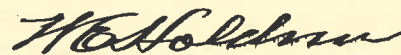
J. M. CLINTON J. E. MANLEY F. J. NICHOLS B. B. WILCOX
HOME SECRETARIES
W. E. HOLDREN, PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTS

December 6th, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Kirby Page
is a regularly appointed missionary of the
Foreign Department of the International
Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations,
which is a regularly recognized foreign mission-
ary society; that he is engaged in no other
business and is entitled to the special rates
granted by railway and steamship companies to
regularly appointed missionaries of duly recog-
nized mission boards.

Very truly yours,



WEH/MAB



CARD

FOR THE ADDRESS



Mrs Isabella Murray

Route B Box 53

Logan

OK

Am out here for two weeks. It
is a most beautiful place
with pine trees and a lake.
Am getting stronger every
day. Walked five miles
today.

Too much Love

Libby



LOVERS' LANE LAKEWOOD, N. J.



ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"



Lakewood, N. J. Dec 9, 1918

Dear Mother:

I decided to take the doctor's advice & get out of New York for a couple of weeks. This is a famous winter resort, where millionaires flock. The town is full of swell hotels with rates up to \$15 a day. I am staying at a boarding house @ \$15 per week, which is very reasonable. I have a comfortable room & the meals are good. The pine woods are all about and there is a beautiful lake only ten minutes away. The Ymca bldg is only two blocks distant. I shall make good use of the reading room, baths, bowling alleys etc. Am greatly enjoying the long walks along the lake & thru the woods. The weather is ideal & I am getting stronger each day. Walked four miles this morning & shall walk that far this afternoon. Two weeks here will do me a world of good.

To the Writer: Save by Writing on Both Sides of this Paper.
To the Folks at Home: Save Food, Buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Hope all goes well with
you folks. Have you had any
further word from Perry? Hope
he gets home soon.

With much love

Yours own

Kirby



ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"



Lakewood, Dec 17

Dearest Mother:

Walked ten miles today!
So you can see that I am not
a very sick man. The stay
here has done wonders for me.
Two weeks here will give me more
strength than a month in New
York. Spend my time sleeping,
eating, walking and some light
reading. Plan to rest for another
two weeks and preach on first
Sunday in January.

I have learned some
greatly needed lessons during these
weeks of meditation and do not
in the least regret my illness.
I have gained more than I
lost. Am a little more
humble than I was and less
anxious to do something "really
big" and make a name for
myself. Have decided not
to attempt a full course
at Columbia during the balance
of this academic year. May

To the Writer: Save by Writing on Both Sides of this Paper.
To the Folks at Home: Save Food, Buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

take one or two courses, but shall give major time and attention to the Church and to my family! I believe I ought to be able to do the most effective church work that I have ever done. I want to spend as much time as possible with Alma and the babies. They deserve much more from me than they have received.

I am sorry you are so worried about Perry. I really feel that you are unduly alarmed. Even if he is not sent home soon and rejoins his division he will not be exposed. The soldiers are billeted in German houses and will be very comfortable. He will not have the exposure of the trenches. I am hopeful that he will be sent home soon.

I suppose you will write a note to Effie explaining why the ring was not sent direct by Perry. We are writing her expressing our joy over their engagement.

With ever so much love

your boy
Kirby

Des Moines, Ia.
Dec 14, 1918.

Dear Kirby.

Another

letter, since I'm afraid the
last one I wrote never reached
you, and I'm most anxious
to know how you are making
it with your enforced vacation.

I sincerely hope you are
getting back into shape again
much more rapidly than you
had expected, and that Alma
and the kiddies are O.K.

As for me, I'm out of the service,
having received my discharge last
week from the Q. I. S. at Camp Grant,
and am thoroughly enjoying a four
weeks' vacation in Des Moines before
going back to the U. of C. according
to present plans I shall start
working for my M. A. in the winter
Quarter - studying in the Philanthropic
service section of the C. & A. department.
Everything has happened so suddenly
that I'm not at all certain about
our future, that is whether we shall
go back to Japan or not, but anyway
the first thing is preparation.

Had a fine, long, conflat with
Dr. Martin & Dr. Herrick today - two
hours with each, and thoroughly
enjoyed it. Both men are quite
optimistic about the future of
Drake now that Prexy is gone.

Without exception everyone is enthusiastic concerning Holmes.

But speaking of futures - how uncertain they are. John's death brought to me a new realization of that fact, as well as a feeling that the rest of us have a greater obligation than before, - that we must keep doing the work he would have done had he lived. When I think of Opal and the sorrow that must be hers

I feel that some of the
rest of us cannot do enough
to adequately pay for our
happiness. How exceedingly
great it is, comparatively.

Sometimes it doesn't seem
right when others, equally or
more deserving, have so
little, that we should have
so much.

When I came home I was
a little troubled about the
readjustments necessary

for "us" to make due to the two
year separation, etc. but everything
has worked out better than I had even
hoped and Martha has shown a
spirit which has often made me
ashamed of myself. Just today
I ordered a little diamond ring
for a Christmas present. thinking
it was the least I could do.

And so I could go on on,
with such a subject, but out of
consideration for you folks, I won't.

With the sincerest good wishes
for the Christmas season, I am

Yours truly
Rep

59 Mid D.

Assiut College,
Assiut, Egypt.
Dec. 13, 1918

Dear Kirby -

We had a letter a week or so ago from Almer telling of their arrival in Brooklyn, residence with you there, and of your sickness. We were very glad indeed to hear that the worst was past and that you were recovering. I suspect it was all a matter of running your old Ford too fast and too long. Even you will find rest necessary. But we trust you are by now back at your work again for I am sure you must be like me in that much idleness is unbearable, however necessary it may be.

We understand that John Roberts is to take up work with Sherwood Eddy in a couple of months.

Today we had a Christmas card from Bill Roosa in Calcutta. It was printed with his name and greetings on it in first class style.

Stubbs are out in real pastoral work as you know and I suspect that you know at least that Mary is now giving her attention to objects of another nature than a Master's degree although the ultimate outcome will be also an M.A. I have found out that women like to keep their knowledge a secret as long as they can so as to surprise their friends and also to ward off the curious eye, so I am very careful about letting out such secrets. But I am

sure that John has told you. He didn't say whether he hoped for a boy or a girl. Personally I like girls best and have been very pleased each time when "it" turned out to be Martha and secondly Patricia.

Patricia will be three months old Monday. She was born September 16th and is therefore just one year and two weeks younger than Mary. Patsy is a Pars in appearance and seems very sturdy and strong. She seems very happy and quite as developed and advanced as a three months old baby ought to be.

Grace is just recovering from an attack of the Spanish Influenza. Fortunately it was a mild attack. Most of the cases in Egypt seem to be lighter than those in America and here was particularly so, but at that she said it was bad enough. I acted as nurse and cared for the baby at the same time, which with school work (fortunately it came at a weekend) kept me busy. It has now been nearly six days since the fever left her and so, barring exceptional exposure, she is probably free from danger of complications.

Dan Kincheloe had the influenza while at Camp Dodge. He enlisted and was in ^{the} quartermaster's department. Rex Cole after getting engaged to Martha Patterson, Colan's next sister, got into the army and was a month ago at Fort Sheridan, already a corporal, hoping to obtain a commission.

My only brother has been in France now nearly nine months, six months of which have been actual service. He is a second lieutenant in the Aviation Signal work. He has worked mostly with the 96th aero squadron and has flown more than 50 hours over the enemy lines, been in several fights with German planes, but has had no accident while fighting. He was injured while training in Oklahoma and again a little at the outset in France. He was unharmed Nov. 10 and I have no reason to think he has been wounded since then.

This year my work is as follows -

Teaching work -

- 1: Senior chemistry - 4 hours per week.
- 2: Junior " - 3 " " "
- 3: Junior History - 1 hour " "
- 4: Sophomore English - 12 hours " " "

Office work

- 1: Assistant Treasurer. A minimum of 6 hours per week. We have a fine young Egyptian who does the routine work. I post books, am a sort of evolved "expert" in figuring fees, costs, etc, and am in charge of the work, the regular Missionary who is treasurer wishing to have as little to do with it as possible. We handle a good many thousand dollars a year for we are a large college of 35-40 teachers and over 600 students, most of whom board.

Extra duties.

- 1: Treasurer of Sunday School and Church funds.
- 2: Literary Society head, society meets once a month.
- 3: Baseball with students twice a week.
- 4: Occasional sermon or talk for students, the English service in town, or for the natives in some village through a translator.

In many ways I have a most desirable program. It is the easiest I have ever had. I can't say that I like so much English, but with a shortage of teachers from America there doesn't seem to be any other way of doing things.

We plan to return to America this coming year. School is out May 15, 1919 if influenza or plague does not prevent and we wish to return as soon thereafter as we can arrange to sail. We count on travelling by the Atlantic and shall of course make New York. So you people may be the first of our old friends we'll see on returning to America. We are looking forward to stopping with you for a few hours at least and enjoying a "swapping of yarns" and an examination of children. We wish very much we had Martha to bring back with us, but Patty will do a noble substitute part in the play, handicapped, however by being sixteen months younger and by being a substitute at all. We'd much rather have two than one, but it was not to be as it seems. You may be sure we don't look upon Patricia as a substitute. Martha's

place is not to be filled and then Patay has a place of her own and is not substituting for any one. You may be sure also that we don't mean to come in on you bag and baggage for we feel we know how you may be living and can put ourselves in your places.

We are planning to keep house ourselves, but our most generous thoughts do not extend beyond one room more than we absolutely need ourselves, and that in a much cheaper city than New York. We have about decided on Cleveland as our future abode.

I want to get a good general medical education and don't believe that I can't do better than to go to Western Reserve. I want to keep out of specialization at the outset and thus object to Rush, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania or Johns Hopkins as being too near to and exposed to facilities for specialization. Later on I hope to do graduate work in medicine and can then go wherever the specialization facilities seem best.

It is quite possible that we may again leave the U.S.A. for work abroad when we have completed our work there. Mr. Corey keeps in touch with us about it and wants us to go into medical work with our church. Swainson has written us about their place in the Philippines and has expressed a desire that we consider Vigan. I think I could get a place here in Egypt in a few years when ready if we wanted to come here.

My theory of service is both individual and social. I plan now to spend ten to fourteen years in service with individuals here or in China or in the Philippines. After this I feel that I would be perfectly justified in spending the rest of my life in teaching or especially in research work.

We know Egypt somewhat after three years stay and are acquainted with all the workers. They are certainly a fine lot of people. None of your pious umbrella brethren who have a profusion of holy phrases and actions among them, but young earnest people who can talk half an hour without pausing once or twice and who don't despise tennis or baseball or a picnic or music or any of those things. All the men's vests leave space for a tie and the ladies are not unlike those you would see most anywhere at home. They get restless too, and that in a land where "haste comes from the devil." We have enjoyed them and found them very good and faithful friends.

There are many reasons why we like Egypt and some why we don't. So I should say we aren't settled anywhere yet.

I suspect I did not acknowledge many if any of your several letters sent while with Mr. Eddy. I always had the feeling that I never knew quite where you'd be next and although I really knew you'd get a letter sent you at a general address yet I never got around to writing one to you. I have preserved your letters

and read them

- 4 -

with interest and think I must have
gotten all of them including duplicates twice.

Say, what do you think of China as a
nation to work in. I am writing to all my
friends who have experience seeking for
their opinions. Two American teachers
here our first year are now in China and I
expect valuable information from them because
they can compare China with Egypt. But
what do you think of China as a place for
medical missions.

I am afraid my idea of a call is not so
much the place where there is the greatest
need, but the place where I feel I'd fit in
best and there are some selfish factors in
my choosing too. I have learned a few things
from our years here in Egypt and one of them
it seems to me is that the first thing God asks for is
common sense. If I couldn't master the Chinese
language at the age of thirty-two or three I'd better
go to Egypt where I have heard Arabic spoken so long
that I have the hang of its sounds or to Philippines
where Spanish would do perhaps.

Well I think I've said enough for once. I'll
let a kiosk view or two speak for me. Trust
you are one and all well again. Let us hear from
you

Sincerely yours,
Leland.

414 West 121st St. New York.

Dec. 20 '18

Dear Kirby:

Am so glad to hear from you
this minute - (12 o'clock noon as I sit writing
Xmas notes and hearing Margaret snore
in the other room!) and to know that
you are really strong again - Twelve
miles - phew!!

I took my deaf niece to Brooklyn to
visit relatives while I visited you - but
something told me to phone hospital
before going over - and you were gone,
and it was too late for me to get out
to your home.

I had meant to take Maud's place and see you often, but this deaf niece came almost immediately and made it impossible.

Am so glad you can say you already see gain, and have no regret of your illness.

If I can be of any help at The University let me know - (Some friends there & at Union might intercede for exception in your case to general rules) or if help in any way -

May you and "your folks" have indeed a blessed holiday season together.

Here's a little remembrance from me to help make it jolly.

your friend,

Margaret L. Eddy

Sherwood's ship did not sail until the Thurs. after and a Rev. Oxnam (?) from Los Angeles went with him as Secy. Margaret is with us for her three weeks' vacation

A Blessed Christmas and New Year.

[Maxwell - Chaplin?
-Hergan?
[1918

470 Park Avenue
New York City
December 22nd.

Dear Harold,

I feel ashamed of my neglect during these past months which I know have been hard ones to you. I have heard from Evelyn very few weeks as to your condition and recently Kirby let me copy your letter to him. Thanks for that letter. It did us all good. Kirby, as you may now have heard, is at Lakewood, N. J. convalescing. While in the hospital I saw him often. He had a very close call before the Eddys got him into the hospital. I have never seen a sicker man. He was splendid and got much from the period of quiet which it gave him. I took Martha over to see him so she has another outlet, another contact with what has been a very limited side of life since she came to this country because of her limited funds.

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FINIS S. IDLEMAN, D. D. MINISTER
RESIDENCE 451 FT. WASHINGTON AVE.

Dec 29/18

My Dear Ben Page:—

I just received your card. It is certainly a trying experience through which you are passing. I meant to write you my effort to reach you. For a number of days I called up the Hospital and could get no satisfaction for usually the telephone girl did not seem to be able to find out whether you were there or not. So I started over and got into South Brooklyn and could not find it and called up the Hospital again asking how I could get there. The girl could not tell me! I made several inquiries but no body seemed to know how I could get there even when I told them the street. It grew so late I had to come back.

Since that I have been so crowded and out of the city two weeks. But I am glad to know you are better and can be back soon to your work. I hear that your Church is carrying on the work. Is your family at the home address yet? How do you reach it from Manhattan?

With Personal Love and Joy
in your recovery

I am enclosing you a check for \$10.00 our women (the "Girls") want me to send you to Brazil for your Christmas. They appreciate the presence of sickness—

I am
Yours Finis Idleman

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

DISPENSATIONAL

PREMILLENNIAL

BIBLE TEACHERS

"ALL SCRIPTURE IS GIVEN BY INSPIRATION OF GOD AND IS PROFITABLE"

HOUSTON, TEXAS. 12-13-1912.

Dear Kirby:-

Your letter just received. We are praising the Lord for sparing you and believe it was that He might have the glory. Many things in your past life were not pleasing to Him and this may be His means of calling a halt on your mad career. Jacob was a self sufficient man who was shrewd enough to take care of himself, outwit his father, cheat his brother, secure the best of the deal with Laban, and at Bethel he even tried to drive a sharp bargain with God; saying that if God would bless him and give him ten things he would return one to God and keep nine for himself. Leaving home at 77 years of age, fleeing from the wrath of his brother, he was 20 years serving for two wives and his earthly possessions. At the end of this period, he was 97 years of age, with 4 wives and eleven boys (at lease one girl) and immensely wealthy. But his career was a failure as far as doing the will of God and God called a halt. On hearing that his brother was approaching his conscience smote him and he feared. The Lord Himself (the angel of the Lord in Old Testament was Jesus Christ in His pre-existent form of appearing to people on the earth) wrestled with Jacob all night and till day break, seeking to leave Jacob he was asked His name, but the reply was not the Name. In turn the Lord asked for Jacob's name. The word Jacob means 'cheat', hypocrite, supplanter, fraud. In giving his name it was equivalent to a confession of what he was really and what he had been doing for years. God always likes to hear us admit "what we are" and this confession brought its own reward. God then told Jacob that he should no longer be known as that kind of a person but that he should have a new name; this should ever be attended by a new nature and a life pleasing to Him. So the name Israel was substituted, meaning that he was a prince, a man that had striven with God and had prevailed. From this time on though Israel was a cripple in the flesh: God had to crush his flesh, take away his independence and pride, in order to be able to use and bless him to the fullest. Think of the glorious things attached to the name Israel, the 12 tribes and their descendents, even Jesus Christ. But the greatest glory is yet in the future when Christ shall return and these 12 tribes are restored to the land and become the head of the nations, instead of the tail. God used Israel wonderfully after he was stricken down and left helpless to wrestle for himself! not only blessed him but made him a blessing to others. I need not say that all this applies to you personally but there is something here to think about.

dedication is the price of power - surrender is the price of power

We have been earnest in prayer to God in your behalf, not commanding God to raise you up, whether or no, but asking for His will to be done and believing that He would raise you ^{up} if it was to be to His glory. On the other hand, we doubted if God would spare your life should it be only for a continuation of the career you had chosen for yourself. So it must be that He is to be pre-eminent and His blessed Word to be more precious to you than before. I have been torn with anxiety and great concern in your behalf for several years, as you doubtless know, and welcome anything, terrible though it may be, that will lead you to place first things first and not to pursue the will-o-the-wisp. Kirby, I can help you wondrously in your understanding of the Scriptures and expositions of the Word of God, but it cannot be done against your will. I know that we ought to be closer to each other and we certainly should be one in the Gospel and the Lord Jesus. I do not mean that you must take every opinion that I have nor agree with me on every point but there are certain fundamentals that we dare not lay aside or change, under any condition. We are studying hard all the time and with the best helps possible to obtain, not sparing money and time to secure this information, and there are not many people better informed than we are as to spiritual truth. This is not boasting nor egotism neither is it because we are wonderful in ourselves, because you know and God knows that we are nothing naturally speaking. But it is by the power of God and because the Holy Spirit dwells in us and leads us into the truth and directs our activities to the praise of the Lord. We do lead supernatural lives and have many wonderful blessings that ordinary folks do not enjoy but it is all due to the Holy Spirit. I can suggest helps to you for study, others for public teaching, and even correspondence course that will cover the entire Bible in three years at a penny a week, one lesson a week, for your congregation. I do not want you to think I am taking advantage of the situation, to 'preach' at you, but take these remarks as from brother to brother, not only by blood ties but in the common bond of fellowship and kindred in the Lord Jesus. If your conduct and course has grieved me, what do you suppose the Lord thinks of it and how has He suffered? I wish that we might have genuine respect and sympathy for each other; not for you to look down on me because I do not have the education that you possess, nor for me to assume a superior hypocritical super-pious attitude because of my Bible knowledge and feeling that you have gone astray [←]spiritually speaking. You believe the Lord will come some time and because you will meet Him face to face and render an account of the deeds done in the body, I plead with you to put down the barriers that separate us and let us work together in harmony and helpfulness. Will you have the desire and time to read a few selected books, if I will send them to you?

Mother wrote that she enjoyed being with you and she is praising the Lord for answer to prayer. I know the trip did her a lot of good. She sure loves Alma and the babies. I hope that you are taking things easy and resting up indeed, the body and nervous system is a wonderful thing but it takes time to restore the shattered condition. May the Lord give you strength and vigor and prepare you for that which is before you. Perry is fortunate in having escaped and ought to be home by the end of the winter, or early spring.

He wrote me asking that I send his girl a box of good candy, and that was easy. He said he was well taken care of and I have been sending the Chronicle to keep him posted on news. It was a dreadful war and we can not imagine how much those men in the fray have suffered, only God will ever know. How thankful I am that we escaped and that it stopped when it did in order that more men were spared. The league of nations assumes definite shape and doubtless will be started in operation early in next year; I believe the Jews will get Palestine too.

The weather here is warmer than usual and we have had only moderate frosts and no ice in Houston yet, that I have heard. It has certainly rained more than the average though and much water has soaked in the ground. Business had gone to the bad but bids fair to get back to normal ways another year, which we can stand. There is certain to be a lot of trouble though next year between capital and labor and this friction may cause the profits to shrink. Prices are much too high and will have to be reduced, even though it be under protest and accompanied by deeds of violence. There can not be any satisfaction in being in business from this time on, according to my estimate. We shall hang on as long as possible and do the best we can but ultimately, if the Lord tarries long enough, there will be a great revolution in this country and the commercial structure will go down with a crash. If the Lord comes for His Church and we are translated, I know that it will take place in the 7 years of tribulation to follow. It is possible though that a lot of this trouble may take place while we are still here.

In view of the uncertainty and wishing to have as much in sight as possible in case of disaster to the business world, we have launched a farming proposition. Oscar and I, with three other parties, all Christians and of the same hope and faith, have formed a partnership called the "Essential Farming Co." We have leased for 4 years, 340 acres of choice land, well drained with fall of ten feet to the mile, black sandy loam, with government drainage ditch on one side, just $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Houston, north, on I. & G. N. railway, on shell road, just $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the Humble road. We also have put up a house, barn, well, etc., purchased Fordson tractor, gang plows, tandem disc, pulverizer outfit, team, wagons, etc. The plan is to raise peanuts, corn, early sweet potatoes, also late ones, water-melons, early cantaloupes, other garden truck and go in especially for hog raising. We hope to have 40 sows with some 300 pigs, will raise feed and let them take it off by turning in on few acres at a time. The 30 or 40 acres of truck ought to make good money if we have any success. In addition to working our own land, we can do outside Tractor plowing and make good money. We have not the funds nor crew to work all the land the first year but will rent out some 160 acres and make something on that and then have it the second year, if the Lord still tarries. We ought to clean up from \$10,000. to \$20,000. this next year. McManis is manager, will operate tractor and work regularly. Can live in town and run out in 30 minutes each morning. We have a family on the place, five children and can use them for picking truck and getting in potatoes, weeds out, etc. Will have some cows and chickens on place and get our milk, eggs, vegetables, pork, etc. for home use.

4

My investment in this first year's crop will not be very large, only \$800.00 or \$1,000. but if we make 100% or more as we expect I ought to have a good size slice of the next melon. It is an experiment, the first year of it, and we expect to profit by the same for another year. We pay the man on the place \$18.00 a week and he works with hogs, takes care of cows, chickens, and will handle the truck too. McManis, the manager, works on 50% of the year's profits, after all money invested is returned, and draws no salary, but we allow him drawing account of \$150. month, to be repaid out of his share of the profits. The remaining share of the profits is to be split among money investors at ratio of investment. Total cash to be paid in will probably run between \$4,000. and \$5,000. the first year. We can borrow money at the bank and then the early truck sales can be put back into later crops and also the hogs. It will carry itself after a certain stage; house and barn cost about \$350. or \$400. We pay cash rental and keep all of the crops that we make, at rate of \$3. per acre per year, making about \$1,000. a year in monthly payments. On the first year's rental we deduct \$1. per acre for improvements. In other words they pay us \$340. for the improvements we place on the land and will own them; that is after we have used them for 4 years. Prospects are fine and you want to ask the Lord to direct this affair so that He will get some praise out of it. McManis and I are intimate friends, he is a northern man, single, about 35 or 40, highly educated and a thorough aristocrat; has been on the road for years as high class salesman in Chicago, New York, and territory between. He has been in the oil business and made a bunch of money and then turned around and lost it. He is a member of the First Methodist Church but is in our classes all the time. He has been interested in farming all his life and was in several ventures in the north between times and was raised on farm place. He has been farming here for three years and is a hustler all the time. He is a good mixer, hard worker himself and gets a lot of information from the Chamber of Commerce, Young Business Men's League, A. & M. College, etc. He is a scientific thinker and plans well before he starts out. Arthur Zieten, the young man who has been boarding with us for several years, is interested and Glasscock, who is the man that married Zieten's sister. Arthur Zieten and sister are both related distantly to Norma, 3d or 4th cousin, so it is almost a family affair.

We are alone again after having boarders for a long time and it is so nice to be free from the extra work and conversation. Our classes are running 5 a week and are well attended and more interesting it seems than usually. We will entertain Mr. Futterer during January and Houston will have him for five or six weeks, in different churches. He is the author of the chart system that we use and has headquarters at Brooklyn now. He has something like 100 stereopticon slides showing his Bible maps, etc. and he lectures from these. He would be fine for your church, address is 106 Garfield Place. His teaching is Bible, without doctrine and he has his works in Jewish, Catholic and Protestant editions. He is best Bible historian anywhere. A. F. Futterer is the name; he has Bible correspondence over-

outlines too, covering the entire Bible in three years, with a lesson a week, at cost of a penny a week, or total cost of \$1.53. Wish you would get your people interested and have each one of them subscribe; all can afford it as he takes three monthly installments. He has the quickest and best way of teaching the Bible I have seen or heard of and that is some statement. People like his system called Bible Eye-Ography so well that they rave over it. His master lecture entitled "World's Greatest Revelation" is more thrilling than a trip to the movies and he handles two machines, getting the double dissolving effect, points to the scenes, and does the speaking all at the same time. He is a genius. He is planning for a million members in his correspondence club and is very simple and modest. He either has the Church in which he speaks sell tickets at 15 or 25 cents; or take a collection. He takes half and gives the church half of the proceeds. In this way you could secure his charts for use in your Sunday School and for your own use an atlas and some of his literature without paying out any money.

I have some news for you in this connection too. This man Futterer, whom we met in California in 1913, and whose charts we have used since that time, has asked me to consider giving all my time to his work. He is coming to Houston principally to interview us about this proposition. He needs a business manager, also people to do lecture and public work, as he has more calls and work than one family can do. His wife and two children work as good at the teaching as he does and they could spend a week or more in your church while he is on his trip. He also needs some one to advise and help in many ways. He is going on to California from here and will be away some 3 months possibly. Working with him would be doing the same kind of work that he is doing, giving Bible lessons, lectures from the slides, selling stereopticon machines and slides, charts, books, etc., and enrolling constantly people in his correspondence course. It is just the kind of work that we enjoy and are capable of doing successfully, it may be, and I wrote him that we would consider the matter. I know that we could get busy right away on per cent basis, that is commission on sales and half of collections taken as he does, but we do not like to work on anything but a straight salary basis. Then he could have all the proceeds and we could work freer and more for the love of the work, at individual meetings: no worry about whether there would be any tickets sold or good collection made. It depends largely I think on whether he will consider salary basis. Oscar says he would regret to lose me but is willing for the Lord's work to have all of my time. So pray about this matter that no mistakes may be made and that only the right step will be taken.

I am feeling fine again, thanks to the Lord. Norma is quite hearty as is usual and we are praising the Lord continually for His marvellous grace and goodness to us and through us the blessing He bestows upon others. Excuse haste and poor typewriter work but I am rushed and have had numerous interruptions. Wanted to answer though without loss of time. Write when you feel like it and have anything on your mind. Hope Alma and the children are doing nicely.

Lovingly, your brother,

Leak

Angiers, France.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

AMERICAN



WITH THE

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

December 27, 1918

7. P. M.

My Dear Brother:-

Well here goes once again - am going to ask you to please forgive me for not writing sooner. But will explain later & give you several reasons.

Am (well and) getting along very nicely at present. I have had no mail from anyone since October. Am looking for it to be forwarded here to me any day now.

Don't know when I will get to leave here, or where to when I do go. However will get back some day if nothing else happens.

Hope you are all well and everything all O. K. True

So you see a lovely Xmas stands
me in the face.

If I could get my mail &
hear from everyone I would
feel allright. Last letter I
had was from Johnnie -
Bless her heart she sure has
helped me wonderfully. Cheerful
letters & full of life - She
is a princess if there ever
was one. In love with
her I will almost at that.

Lots of excitement here - Oh
sure - go to town - Wine,
Women & Song - If you want it?

Games here of all kinds
& all prices - Slavery - Sure.

Will I wait till I
get back for my good times
& take them in a different
way - Sure Hope you are all
well & everything going along
all right. Don't think it
would be advisable to write me

Alma I have not forgotten
her by any means, although
she may think so.

But honestly I do not
write anyone - Do not feel
like it - I think I am sure
going crazy. Everyone could
be dead & gone for all
I would know of it.

Sorry I could not get
anything off to you for Xmas
but I could not send anything
to anyone - I guess I will
be the same - Will miss my
Xmas Box & everything else.

A Case of the Blues, well
I guess so & then some -
The worst I ever had.

Hope you received the
money I sent - 300 Francs
in one bunch & 400 in the
other - Now if a ticket to
home was a penny I could
not get here to the coast.

over here although you can
use your own judgment.

So now you will know
I am coming when you see
me. Kiss the boy & girl for
me - Love to Both -

always,

OK
Deliverable
Capt. M. E.

Your Brother
Corporal Perry L. Page

Convalescent Camp.

Base Hospital 27

Angers, France.

P. S.

Tell them all when you
write that I'm all O.K.
and coming back some day.

So Long.

P. L. P.

OFFICERS

W. M. Baker, President
Marshalltown, Iowa
B. Frank Prunty, Treasurer
University State Bank
Des Moines, Iowa
Alfred Martin Haggard
of Drake University
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IOWA
CHRISTIAN
MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Office of Corresponding Secretary
2617 Kingman Boulevard
Des Moines, Iowa

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December 24, 1918.

Kirby Page,

611 Fairview Ave.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Brother:-

Your Christmas greetings reached us yesterday, and I want to assure you that they are appreciated. I want to thank you very much for the letters which you have been sending from time to time. You may have concluded that we did not appreciate them since several have not been acknowledged. I have been very busy this fall and have neglected some parts of my correspondence. One reason why I have neglected to answer is that I hoped to have ready a pretty thorough review of your essay which you furnished me at the Kansas City convention, or shortly after. I have worked it over several times, but have never yet finished the final draft, and you may never see it, but it has done me an immense lot of good. I think I have gone to the depths of a hard problem, but since the war is over it hardly seems worth while to follow it out;

Yours very truly,

Alfred M. Haggard

611 Fairview Ave., Brooklyn, Dec. 26th.

Dear Leak;

Your long letter was forwarded from Lakewood and reached me this morning. I hasten to thank you for it. I appreciate the spirit in which it is written. I too wish that we might get closer together. I am sorry if you have felt that I did not have genuine respect and sympathy for you and your ideas. Mother will bear testimony that I expressed myself in these very terms when she was here.

It does seem to me that you are not justified in assuming that I am deliberately turning my back on the truth and am pursuing my own wicked course. You seem to think that I am not sincere in my beliefs. God Himself can bear witness to the fact that I have been and am earnestly and honestly seeking light. The convictions I hold have not been reached hurriedly and carelessly, but represent year's of toil and effort, mental and spiritual. I would give everything I have and am for the Full Light. I do not claim to have a corner on truth. It is just as certain that I am wrong in some respects as it is that you are wrong in others. Only One Human has ever had full light.

I know full well that I do not have as complete Bible knowledge as I should have, and I am studying all of the time. I am perfectly willing and eager to read any books that you may suggest. It is only fair to say however that if it is impossible for me to grant the fundamental assumptions of the author, it is likewise impossible for me to agree with his conclusions. In so far as is humanly possible, I am seeking to keep the open mind, to avoid prejudice and preconceived notions. Although I shall not attempt a full course in the university the coming year,

I shall spend many hours each week in the library and in earnest thought. I plan to put as much time and energy as possible on my sermons during the coming months. I am most eager to get into the pulpit again, and have a feeling that God is going to use me. The people here have confidence in us and would be amazed at the tone of your letter. Of course this is no proof one way or the other.

From time to time I have suggested certain books that I felt would be of profit to you but you have always felt that you could use your time to better advantage in other ways. If by any chance you should desire it, I would take pleasure in sending you certain books that have been of unusual profit to me.

I am greatly interested in what you say about the possibility of your joining Mr. Futterer. My first thought is that this would offer you many added opportunities. Personally, I have contended that a man ought to be able to accomplish more for the Lord by giving all of his time and energy to directly spiritual work than by devoting eight or ten hours of good daylight to business that has only a remote relationship to spiritual things - provided a man has any spiritual message. We shall pray that you may be given

611 Fairview Ave., Brooklyn, NY., Dec 26th.

Dear old Sid:

Your several long and most interesting report letters have been received and appreciated more than my long silence would seem to indicate. You may have learned from Mr. Eddy that I have had a long and severe siege of sickness, at times being dangerously near the border line. I was flat on my back for eight weeks with influenza, a general physical breakdown, and a seven inch Chinese-worm thrown in for good measure. All of them together almost proved too much for me, but I have managed to pull through and am now almost completely recovered.

This long spell has, of course, knocked in the head many of our plans for the year. I shall not attempt a full graduate course at Columbia during the rest of the academic year. I have not been able to preach during October, November and December, but hope to hold forth again on January 5th and thereafter. During the past weeks I have had much time for serious reflection and have learned certain lessons that more than compensate for all that I have lost. I am certain that I am richer in my own personal life because of the enforced meditation, and I have not the slightest regret over my sickness.

Your letters are regular gold mines of information on conditions in China and are highly appreciated. Keep me on your mailing list if you can. I have thought of you many, many times and have been glad to know that you are enjoying your work. I felt that you would not regret your decision to remain in Peking for the year. I am sure that you and Burgess will uncover something worth while in your survey. I have no doubt that you are still winning your men one by one also. The pictures you have sent from time to time have been appreciated. You're getting to be a regular shark at the picture game!

We have had a very joyous Christmas together. Alma and the children have managed to keep well. We are greatly enjoying our home life after the months of separation. We plan to give our major time and energy to the work of the Church here for the next three years. Beyond that we are not clear as yet.

Please give my best regards to all of the fellows. I remember with great pleasure those days in Peking. What a profitable time we had together as co-coolies on that tour! I shall be interested to learn of your plans for the future. Write when you can: your letters are always highly appreciated.

With personal regard and best wishes,

As ever,

guidance in this important decision. I rather hope you will be led to accept and that the way may be opened up for a great work.

We had an altogether happy Christmas together. The babies thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and so did we. The two weeks in the country did wonders for me and I am very nearly restored to full strength. I plan to begin preaching on January 5th. We are glad that you are back to normal again. It seems that you have made a good investment in the farm. Our own finances are coming along all right. In addition to my salary of \$125 a month, we have had nearly \$600 given to us from various sources since July 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy gave more than \$300 toward hospital and other expenses in connection with my sickness; Mrs. Eddy Sr sent us \$25 for Christmas; the Guild of Central Christian Church of New York sent us \$10 for Christmas; and tonight we are to receive a Christmas check from our own church. We always receive more than we deserve.

Continue to pray that we may be led into doing God's will and that we may be used of Him. Write when you care to. Give our love to Norma.

Ever yours,

611 Fairview Ave., Brooklyn, Dec. 26th.

Dear old Rex:

I was more than glad to get yours of Dec. 14th and to learn of your plans. How quickly things have moved since our talk together in Osaka! Then you were envying me the opportunity to get down to hard study again. Now I have to envy you this same opportunity! Although I am almost completely recovered, it seems the part of wisdom for me not to attempt the heavy university work during the remainder of the academic year. I am sure that you will have an exceedingly profitable time during the coming semester. You are now of mature age and your most unusual experiences of the past two years will enable you to read and study with deeper appreciation than otherwise could have been the case. Few young men in our brotherhood have had your opportunities and on this account much will be expected of you. I agree heartily with you in your emphasis upon preparation. The educational standard among our ministers and Christian workers is not sufficiently high, it seems to me. The experiences of the past years and your foundation-laying study will appear more important ten years from now than they do today.

I was in the hospital when news of dear old John's home-going reached me. I have seldom been so shocked or grieved. Poor Opal, how our hearts go out to her! How little of sorrow you and I have known and how much of joy! How much the greater obligation resting upon us to extend ourselves to the utmost!

I have had a very great blessing in my own personal life during the weeks of my illness. So much so that I have not the slightest regret over being sick. I am most eager to get into the pulpit again and shall devote myself wholeheartedly to the work of the Church during the coming year. I have great visions and hope to be able to realize some of them. More and more important seems the linking up of individual lives with the Christ and greater and greater is the joy of having a share in this.

We have had a very, very happy Christmas together. It is so good to be at home again after all of the months of separation. Kirby, Jr. is getting to be quite a large boy now. Almost every day I am amazed at some new outburst of intelligence. I did not realize that a three year old boy knows so many things - or can ask so many questions! Little Mary is a perfect darling and we almost worship her. Alma is the same sweet, unselfish woman that she has always been. How very good God has been to me!

I do hope that it will not be necessary for you and Martha to wait much longer. I know you are eager to be married as soon as possible and grow together. How very happy you will be! I rejoice with you.

Affectionately yours.

REPORT
of the
Disciples Missionary Union
of Greater New York and Vicinity
for 1918



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Phone Tremont 5509

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Like most all other religious organizations, the DISCIPLES MISSIONARY UNION has, during the year 1918, been sorely handicapped through the heavy financial demands and administrative restrictions required by the government in the successful prosecution of our nation's part in the great war.

The imposition of these governmental restrictions prevented the UNION from carrying into effect the splendid plans for the remodelling of the property purchased in 1917 for the establishment of our long cherished Community House and a permanent home for our Russian Mission.

Soon after the signing of the armistice, however, new plans were effected for remodelling three rooms on the second floor and equipping them for the use of the Russian Mission. These plans were approved by the American Christian Missionary Society and the Christian Board of Church Extension and the work was immediately undertaken and completed in time for the Russian Mission to move in shortly after the first of the year. It is to be hoped that during the coming summer, work on the permanent reconstruction can be commenced and that next year's banquet of the UNION can be held in the completed Community House.

During the year just passed, changes have been made in the pastorate of two of our Missions through the resignation of Rev. M. O. Sansbury and Rev. C. M. Smail, who were commissioned Chaplains in the Army. Excellent successors in the person of Rev. Kirby Page and Rev. E. B. Kemm were secured and while the work in both missions has been somewhat retarded through the long, serious illness of Brother Page at Ridgewood Heights and the delay in securing Brother Kemm at Borough Park, we feel that the accompanying reports from these missions indicate a healthy condition and some progress made.

It will be noted that during this year the plan heretofore in use, by which the American Christian Missionary Society would return to the DISCIPLES MISSIONARY UNION threefold for every dollar contributed by the churches of Greater New York and vicinity, has been discontinued. However the American Christian Missionary Society has assumed definite obligations in connection with the local missionary effort of the UNION. This new plan, while possessing some merits over the old plan, will, nevertheless, call for persistent and renewed effort upon the part of all of our New York churches toward increased and regular contributions to all of our missionary work.

In conclusion we wish to extend our grateful thanks to the Pastors and D. M. U. Delegates from the several churches for their loyalty and support of the work of the UNION during the past year, and to impress upon every member of each church that we are counting upon his or her prayers, time and means, during the coming year, to an even greater degree than in the past.

DAVID STANCLIFF, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The present secretary was appointed the first of March, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of Rev. M. M. Amunson. The report of the work of the present incumbent is for nine months of service.

As a member of the mission committee, three visits were made to Borough Park and three to Ridgewood Heights. Twenty-five conferences were held with the mission pastors.

As secretary, 70 telephone calls were made, 425 communications were sent, 15 committee meetings have been attended besides the six regular board meetings.

Pastors have been secured for both Ridgewood Heights and Borough Park churches. The work at Ridgewood Heights has grown beyond expectations. The work at Borough Park is to have the undivided attention of its pastor, and a thorough trial will be given that work. The Russian Mission enters the new year in new quarters. For these pastors and their charges we ask the support and prayers of all the D. M. U. members. Below find reports of missions.

O. L. HULL, Secretary.

REPORT OF MISSION CHURCHES

RIDGEWOOD HEIGHTS

Rev. Marvin O. Sansbury was the pastor until June 30, when he enlisted as a chaplain in the Army. Additions for the first six months, 5; total membership, 61; Bible School enrollment, 137; average attendance, 77; money raised for local work, \$286.27; for missions, \$41.30.

Rev. Kirby Page was called to this work in July and was just getting things under way when he was subjected to an attack of the influenza, etc., which kept him out of the pulpit the last three months. Accessions to the church, 32; present membership, 91; Bible School enrollment, 110; average attendance, 69; money raised for local work, \$506.10; for missions, \$28.65.

BOROUGH PARK

Rev. C. M. Smail gave up this work the first of July to engage in Y. M. C. A. work in France. There has been no regular pastor the last six months. Rev. E. B. Kemm and others have supplied the pulpit. The first of this year Rev. Kemm was called to this work to give full time service. Report for the first six months: Accessions, 9; membership, 70; Bible School enrollment, 97; average attendance, 55; money raised for current expense, \$526.09; for missions, \$45.18.

RUSSIAN

Rev. John Johnson, minister. Additions, 5; membership, 33; Bible School enrollment, 14; average attendance, 9; money raised for local work, \$157.36; money raised for missions, \$79.50. The first of the year the Russian work was transferred to the Community House. This means better work in the future.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1918

RECEIPTS—	
Net balance forward from 1917.....	15.19
Twelve months' receipts from A. C. M. S.....	4,357.92
Per capita dues	61.00
Payment on Edgewater property and interest.....	212.00
On account "Christian Herald".....	78.65
Donation and balance annual dinner.....	19.20
	\$4,743.96
DISBURSEMENTS—	
Russian work—Salaries	1,260.00
Russian work—Rentals	480.00
Expense account "Christian Herald".....	456.29
Old subscription account "Christian Herald" cancelled.....	35.00
Borough Park—Services Mission.....	540.00
Ridgewood—Services Mission	795.00
Administration expense account.....	485.16
Treasurer's account	21.33
Typewriter	25.00
Paid on notes and interest account, including special expense	
Community House	442.33
	\$4,540.11
To balance	203.85
	\$4,743.96

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued

ACCOUNT COMMUNITY HOUSE—

Expense account, repairs buildings, etc.....	\$692.15	
Extension Board credited by cash		\$692 15
Expense account, furnishing building, etc.....	322.55	
A. C. M. S. credited by cash.....		322.55
	<u>\$1,014.70</u>	<u>\$1,014.70</u>

THE BUDGET FOR 1919

To make more efficient work possible and to meet the higher cost of living, an increase in contributions to the support of workers has been found necessary. This, combined with the partial opening of our Community House No. 147 Second Avenue, January 1, 1919, where other and increased activities and additional workers are contemplated, will necessitate material increases in the budget. These increases can only be determined as the work develops, in consequence we can only at this time present a minimum budget, which will be subject to increase as the work develops.

An agreement has been made with the A. C. M. S. whereby they agree to care for such increases of the work as may be determined in co-operation, in turn requesting the several churches constituting the D. M. U. to contribute to the Home Board as liberally as possible, the old arrangement being discontinued, as it would evidently be impossible to maintain the old ratio of contributions with an increasing budget.

The following has been determined as the minimum budget for 1919:

Russian Mission	\$1,200.00
Expenses of Russian Mission.....	500.00
Borough Park Mission.....	1,500.00
Ridgewood Mission	900.00
Interest account	72.00
Administration	300.00
	<u>\$4,472.00</u>

The various churches have sent the A. C. M. S. on apportionments for 1918 as follows:

	Apportioned	Contributed
Central	\$700.00	\$780.00
169th Street	65.00	70.00
Russian	35.00	28.00
Sterling Place	285.00	285.00
Flatbush	100.00	100.00
Borough Park	75.00	83.00
Greenpoint	35.00	25.00
Ridgewood	35.00	60.00
East Orange	285.00	405.46
	<u>\$1,615.00</u>	<u>\$1,836.46</u>

GEORGE W. KRAMER, Treasurer.